GOVERMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION &
KARNATAKA JNANA AAYOGA
(KARNATAKA KNOWLEDGE COMMISSION)

Study on Perceptions, Aspirations, Expectations and Attitudes of Youth of Karnataka

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Publication: July, 2001
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ಡಿವಿಎಸ್/೧೧/೧೧

ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - ೫೬೦ ೦೦೧

ದಿನಾಂಕ ೩/೧/೧೧

ಸಂದೇಶ

ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಯುವಜನತೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ತುಂಬು ಹೃದಯದಿಂದ ಗೌರವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯುವ ಜನರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ನನ್ನ ಮನ ತುಂಬಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಪೋಷಕರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಭಾವನೆ ತೋರಿರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಯುವಜನತೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸುವ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಗುಣವನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಕರ್ಷಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂತೋಷದಾಯಕ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಯುವ ಜನತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

"ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಯುವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ, ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳು, ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೋವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ"ವು ನಮ್ಮ ಯುವಜನತೆಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯುವಜನತೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಯೋಗವು ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುವ ನೀತಿ ನಿರೂಪಣಾ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮನಃಪೂರ್ವಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಯುವಜನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡುವೆ ಒಂದು ಸೇತುಬಂಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನವೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನೀತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಯುವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಗರಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಡಾ. ಕೆ. ಕಸ್ತೂರಿರಂಗನ್‌ರವರ ದಕ್ಷ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಯೋಗವು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಶ್ಲಾಘಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಡಿ.ವಿ. ಸದಾನಂದಗೌಡ)

के. कस्तूरीरंगन
सदस्य
K. KASTURIRANGAN
MEMBER

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
योजना आयोग
योजना भवन
नई दिल्ली–११०००१
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION
YOJANA BHAWAN
NEW DELHI-110 001

No.PC/M(KK)/K.1/2011,
July 23, 2011

FOREWORD

I am overwhelmed and honoured to submit the report of the **Study on Perceptions, Aspirations, Expectations and Attitudes of Youth of Karnataka** to honourable Chief Minister**.** The Study is a humble endeavour by the Karnataka Jnana Aayoga to discover the world of youth of Karnataka. No institution in India has so far commissioned a survey based study like this to ascertain what their youth perceive of things around them and what they aspire to achieve. The Study has verily captured the perception of youth of Karnataka on several socio-politico-economic issues and has ascertained their aspirations and expectations from the state and the society. The rising aspirations of the youth of Karnataka captured in this Study very well align with the changing nature of the 21st Century society.

I express my deep gratitude to honourable Chief Minister for the kind support extended to all our activities. I thank all the Ministers and Secretaries of the Government of Karnataka for their kind cooperation in all our endeavours.

Karnataka Jnana Aayoga acknowledges and appreciates the Youth of Karnataka whose frank and free participation was central to this Study. May this Study usher in a new era for the YOUTH of Karnataka.

(K. Kasturirangan)
Member, Planning Commission &
Chairman, KJA(KKC)

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No. 1839/11

Date 25th July 2011

MESSAGE

I am extremely pleased with the findings of the Study on Perceptions, Aspirations, Expectations and Attitueds of youth of Karantaka, Knowing the world of youth and accoridingly making policies aimed at thir welfare has always been a challenge. The present study has provided a lot of inputs on aspirations and expectations of the youth aspire to pursue higher education. Their faith in the public system and willingness to associate in the welfare of the state is greatly appreciated.

The perceptions, aspirations, expectations and attitudes of our your which collectively reflects the character of pragmatic society is heartening to know.

I am convinced that nothing can hold back our youth from accomplishing their aspirations.

[Dr. V.S.Acharya]

S.V. RANGANATH
CHIEF SECRETARY
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
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D.O.No. CH.S. 445/2011
Date : 23-07-2011

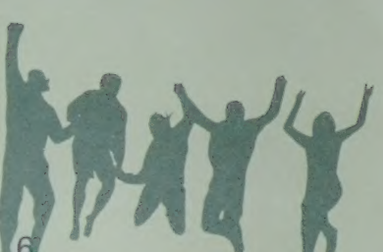
MESSAGE

I am delighted to learn about the findings of the **Study of Perceptions, Aspirations, Expectations and Attitudes of Youth of Karnataka.**

It gives me immense pleasure to know that our Youth aspire to take active part in the eradication of poverty and inequality. Their desire to pursue higher education has placed the State on the threshold of a knowledge society. The findings of the Study would be a critical source of information for Government while evolving Youth-Centric policy.

The Chairman & the Members of the Karnataka Jnana Aayoga deserve to be congratulated for this commendable task which they have undertaken with great dedication and distinction.

[S. V. Ranganath]
Chief Secretary
Government of Karnataka



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M.K. Sridhar, Ph.D.,
Member-Secretary
&
Executive Director

A Few Words...

In attaining its mandate of transforming Karnataka into a knowledge society, Karnataka Jnana Aayoga realised that it is vital to consult our YOUTH of the State as they have more stake in building knowledge society. To take this forward, Karnataka Jnana Aayoga comtemplated to conduct a mega survey of youth of Karnataka who constitute forty percent of our population.

The objective of the study was to capture their perceptions, aspirations, expectations and attitudes. Dr. Sandeep Shastri, a well know psephologist and Pro Vice Chancellor of Jain University, Bangalore, spearheaded this first ever study by a state in India.

This booklet is an abridged version of the report of the Study and its publication was suggested by none other than the Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka, Sri. B.S. Yaddyurappa. It is not intended not only to disseminate findings among all concerned but also to translate the voice of youth into action.

I thank all those who extended 'helping hand' in making the report as well as the booklet a reality. Special mention needs to be made of Dr. Sandeep Shastri for not only spearheading the survey but also for editing this booklet. Also thank the people involved in the study.

I also place on record the support extended by Sri. S.V. Ranganath, Chief Secretary , Smt. Latha Krishna Rao, Principal Secretary, Higher Education, Sri. I.S.N. Prasad, Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Dr. K.V. Raju, Economic Advisor to Chief Minister.

I express my whole hearted gratitude to Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Chairman and all the Members of KJA. The Research Associates and the Administrative team deserve my appreciation. I THANK all of them.

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Respondents Profile

The study of the perceptions, aspirations, attitudes and expectations of the youth in Karnataka aims at providing a window to understand what the youth think, why they think the way they do and how does society respond to their hopes and needs. This is the first state-wide and exclusive survey based study of the perception of young people.

Why this Study?

Unlike many other countries, India has a `young` society. Karnataka in that sense represents a microcosm of the country. The study is multi-track and taps different dimensions of the `life` and `times` of young people in the state. It was decided that the study would cover young people in the state in the 15 to 34 age group. The lower age limit was chosen as it was felt that the survey method of eliciting information would not be suitable for those below that age. The upper limit was fixed keeping in mind the yardstick used by the Government to define who are the youth.

The objectives of the present study include: a) Understand the perceptions of youth in Karnataka today; b) Measure the aspirations of the youth in Karnataka today; c) Tap the expectations of the youth in Karnataka today; d) Explore the attitudes of the youth in Karnataka today.

A review of the profile of the sample indicates that it mirrors the larger universe it was meant to represent.

Table 1 : Age Profile

Age	Percentage
Less than 18	26
18 to 21	10
22 to 25	17
26 to 30	27
31 to 35	20

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Table.2 :Gender Profile

Gender	Percentage
Female	48
Male	52

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Table 3 : Occupation

Category	Percentage
Student	38
Employed	32
Homemaker	16
Job seeker	14

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Table 4 : Religious Profile

Religion	Percentage
Hindu	81
Muslim	13
Christian	4
Others	2

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Table 5 : Socio Economic Status

Socio-Economic Status (SES)	Percentage
Very Low	7
Low	34
Middle	40
High	19

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Table 6: Caste Profile

Caste	Percentage
Scheduled Castes	21
Scheduled Tribes	8
Non Dominant OBCs	32
Dominant Caste	26
Forward Castes	13

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Table 7 : Place of Residence

Place of Residence	Percentage
Metro	3
City (> 1 lakh)	11
Town (Below 1 lakh)	20
Village	66

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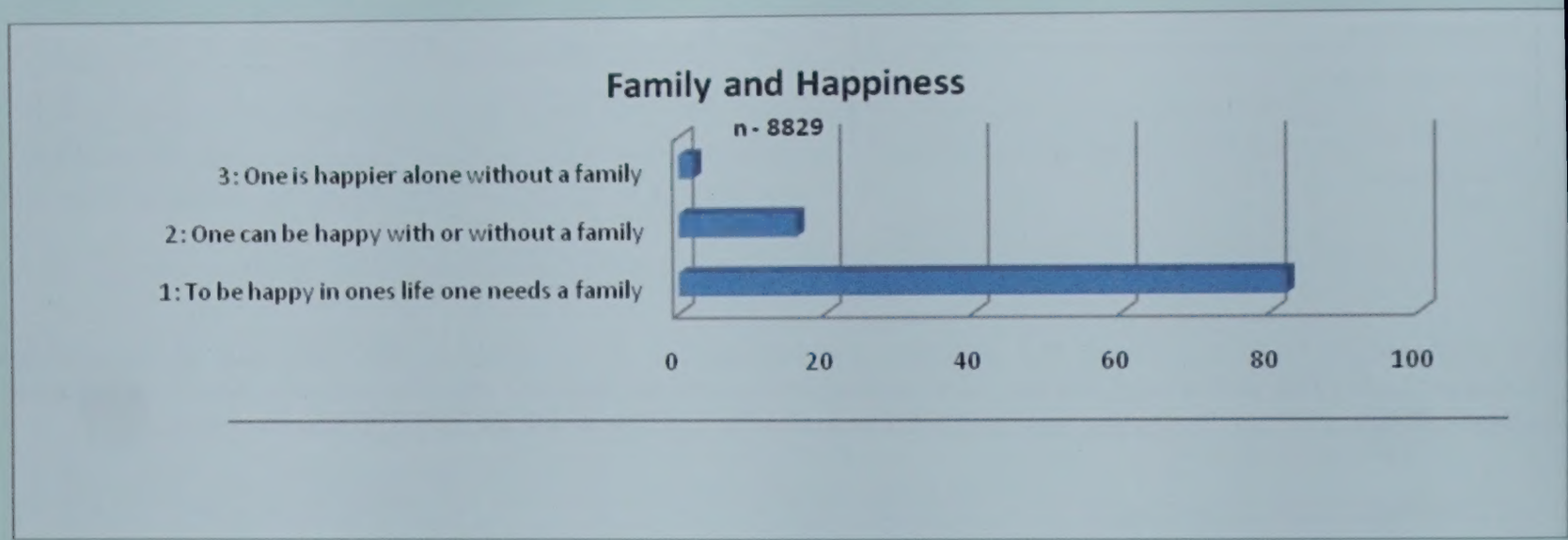
This study would help understand the attitudes and perceptions of the youth in the state and would provide government and other policy analysts data with regard to the aims, aspirations, attitudes and priorities of the youth of the State. This would help in aligning government policies which have implications for the youth of the state.

FAMILY, FRIENDS AND BEYOND

It is clearly evident that youth in Karnataka are symbols of continuity with change when it comes to their social relationships and the emphasis they place on family and social traditions. This is in consonance with the tradition in the state and the belief in retaining the best elements of the past as one moves forward and also in aligning oneself to the changing reality and requirements of time.

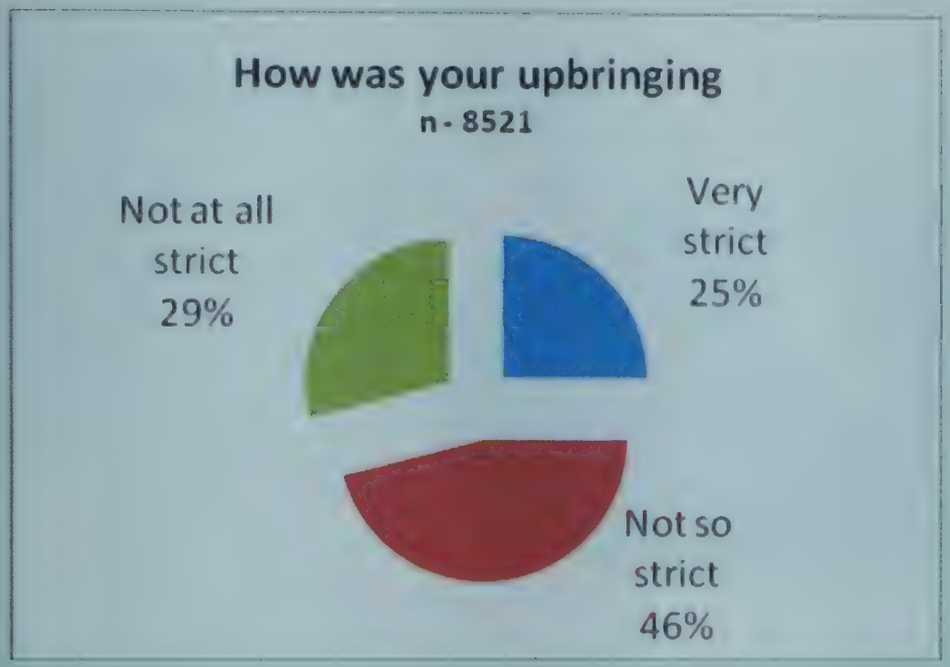
Role of the family in the life of the youth



Indian tradition has deeply valued the `family`. There was overwhelming support for the family among the younger generation in the state. More than eight out of every ten young people felt that one needed a family in order to be happy in life. The importance of family was stressed much more by youth who lived in metropolitan areas as compared to those in villages and towns. This should calm the nerves of those who were concerned with the assertion that urban India and Indians were increasingly not acknowledging the importance of this institution.

The greater emphasis on the family by the youth living in urban areas may be a reflection of the reality of nuclear families in these spaces. The extended family having more interactions continues to be a reality in rural Karnataka and this seems to be reflected in their attitudes towards the family.

How was your upbringing...how would you bring up your children?



One fourth of the youth said that their upbringing was very strict. Close to half the respondents felt that their upbringing was not so strict while the balance asserted that they were brought up in a very lenient manner. It is evident that the educational attainment of the mother did play a role. The higher the mother's level of educational attainment the less likely was it that young people would report a strict upbringing.

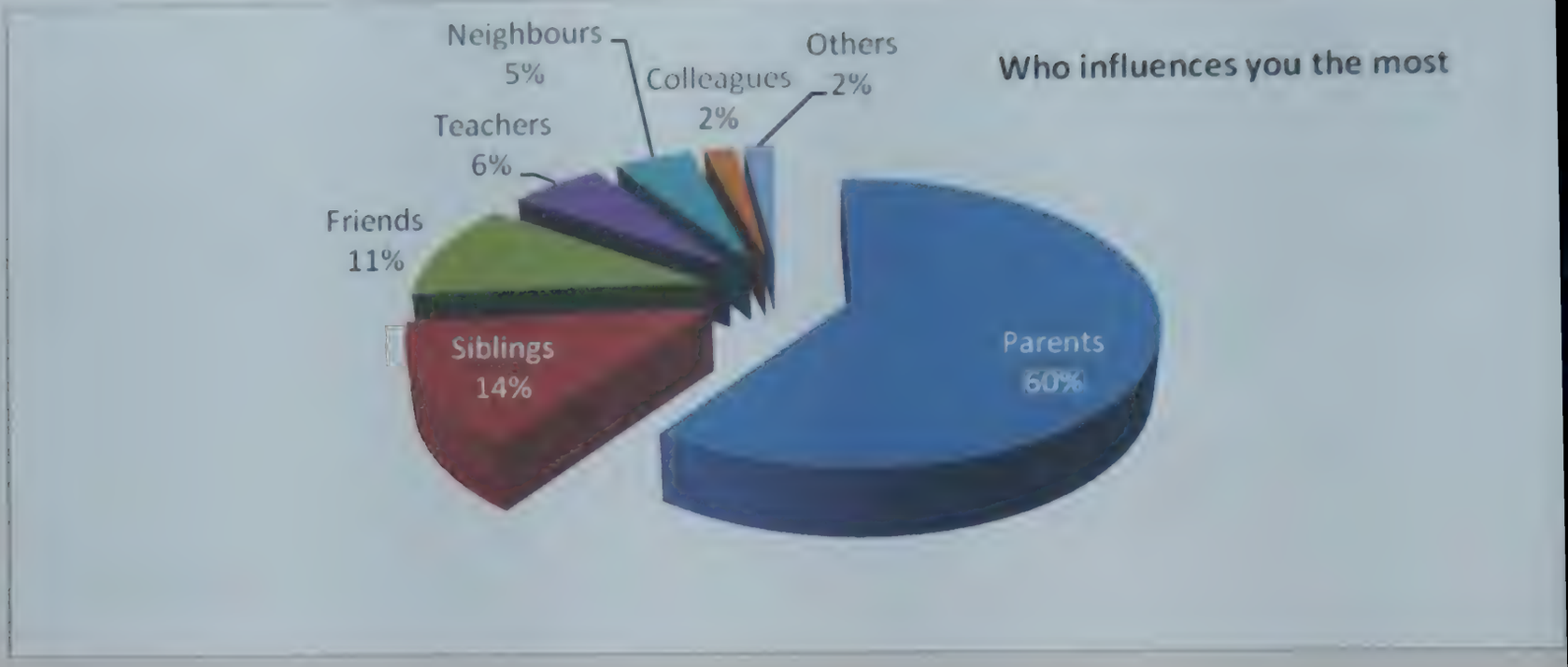
More than two-thirds of the respondents stated that they would like to bring up their children differently. Fair enough! The study found that most of those who had a `not so strict` upbringing would like to bring up their children differently. A dialogue with young people indicated that differently could verily mean more leniently too! It could also mean that given the experience that young people had with their upbringing the desire to usher in a change (often for the sake of a change) may have prompted many to say that they would like to change the way they would bring up their children. As it is said, the more things change the more they remain the same!

Autonomy in decision making

Three of every ten youth stated that their parents decide everything. Two thirds of the respondents asserted that they arrived at decisions after discussing the same with their parents. This is clearly indicative of the role and influence of the parents in the life and decision making of youth in the state. It is also a reflection of the experience of a democratic environment at home given the fact that more than two thirds of young people asserted that they participated in the decision making process on issues relating to their lives.

The higher the educational attainment of the mother, the more likely that children are involved in decision making.

Who influence young people the most?



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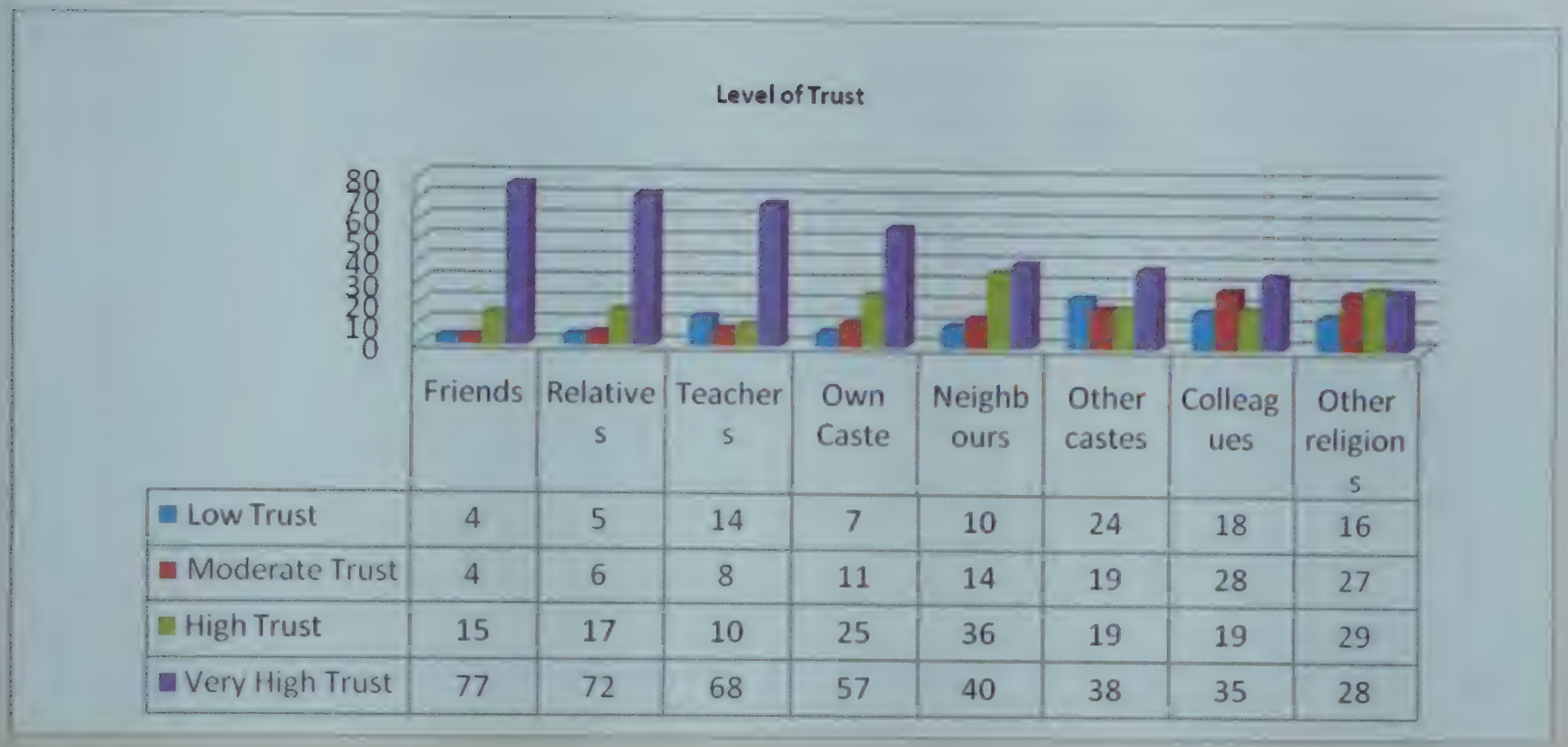
Close to six of every ten youth say that the greatest influence over them is that of their parents. Another fourteen percent pointed out to the role of siblings. Thus, close to three-fourths of the youth indicate that a family member is the one who influences them the most.

Parental influence was much less in urban areas as compared to rural locales. Just over half the youth metropolitan Bengaluru said that the greatest influence in their life was that of their parents. Here, the role of siblings as the key influence increases. Two of every ten youth spoke of the influence of their siblings in Bengaluru. This could be a reflection of the nature and quantum of time that parents in Bengaluru city are able to spend with their children. It is also an assertion of the role of siblings as part of the support system of young people in urban areas.

Whom do youth trust?

Among those who are part of their immediate social circle, whom do the youth in Karnataka trust? A list of potential social contacts, were listed out. They included friends, relations, colleagues, teachers, those of one's own caste, those of other castes, those of one's own religion and those from other religions. Respondents were asked to identify the level of trust they had in each of them on a scale of 1 to 10. To undertake a more meaningful analysis of the 'world of social trust' of Karnataka youth, it would be useful to delineate the level of trust expressed on each of the indicators that were specified.



	Friends	Relatives	Teachers	Own Caste	Neighbours	Other castes	Colleagues	Other religions
Low Trust	4	5	14	7	10	24	18	16
Moderate Trust	4	6	8	11	14	19	28	27
High Trust	15	17	10	25	36	19	19	29
Very High Trust	77	72	68	57	40	38	35	28

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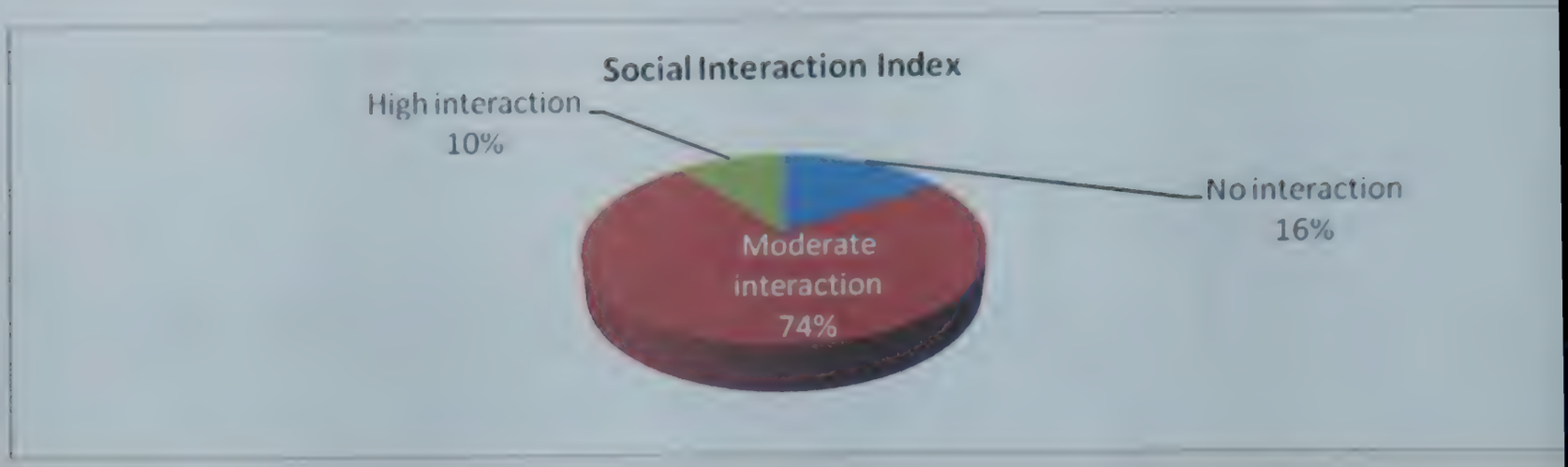
More than three-fourths of the youth placed friends in the very high level of trust band. They were followed by relatives. Seven of every ten respondents placed relations in this band category. In the case of both friends and relations, more than nine of every ten youth, expressed high level or very high level of trust. Teachers evoked a very high level of trust among two-thirds of the respondents. In all the categories, more than half the youth expressed very high or high level of trust. The level of trust is a direct corollary to the nature of contacts and frequency of those contacts of young people. Given the fact that young people tend to spend more time with friends and relatives, they rank high in their order of trust.

Given the socializing pattern in our society, the tendency to trust those from other castes and religions less than those from their own caste and religion only reflects the reality of interaction of the youth in the state. The pattern seen in Karnataka conforms to the all India pattern as revealed in the national study of youth.

Circle of Friends

Given the popular belief that the `circle of friends` are crucial in the social lives of young people, the study attempted to tap the friends of young people in Karnataka from three different perspectives. The survey asked respondents to identify how many from among the five close friends, hailed from the opposite sex, other castes and other religions? The question attempted to tap if the circle of friends went beyond the `traditional circle` or remained well within it. Based on the response, a comprehensive index of social interaction was developed. Responses were clubbed under three broad categories: No interaction, moderate interaction and high interaction.



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It was found that three fourths of young people had some friends from the opposite gender, other castes and religions in their close circle of friends.

Young men tended to have more friends among their close circle of confidants from these three categories as compared to young women. The likelihood of having friends from the opposite sex or castes and religions other than their own increased with access to education. Those from the middle classes were more likely to have greater interaction with the three categories of friends as compared to those belonging to Higher or Lower classes.

	Village	Town	City	Bengaluru
No interaction	17	14	11	26
Moderate interaction	73	74	82	71
High Interaction	10	12	7	3

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Place of residence was an important indicator of the composition of the close circle of friends. Those from small towns and cities tended to have more friends from these categories. Towns are clearly at the cusp of social change. In fact those in villages too, tended to have more friends from these categories as compared to those in Bengaluru. Over one fourth of the youth, in Bengaluru, reported having no friends from these categories among their close circle of friends.

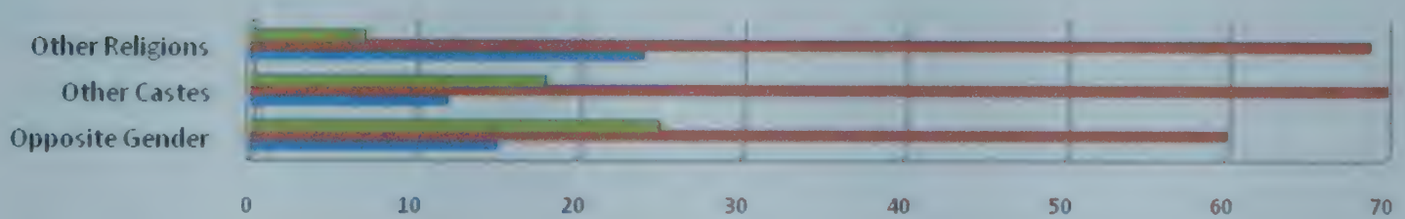
Friends Circle

Mr Ashok (name changed) 20 yrs old Pursuing a diploma in industrial engineering

The youngest of three siblings, in a family of four, Ashok's father is a daily wage labourer and mother is a homemaker. Parents are illiterate and the only time (as per his view) this proved to be inconvenient was when recently he had to apply for a bank loan and required his parent's signature. He was not interested in studies and after PUC managed to acquire a seat in an Industrial training centre. He has learnt to generate his own funds by doing odd jobs. One of the easiest and frequent jobs he does is washing cars in the apartment blocks. In this way he managed to buy a cell phone, acquire mobile currency, go on short trips with his friends and buy the latest fashions. Though his parents do not mind his taking care of his own 'luxuries' he understands that they do disapprove of several of them and would have instead appreciated his making a long term saving. He names only three boys of his own age and background as his close friends the rest he regards as convenient acquaintances for work related opportunities or for socialization. All of his close friends come from similar backgrounds and therefore understand each others circumstances and aspirations. He considers them as a safe and dependable support system. He claims to be a natural leader among his friends in the social circle and at college. In his social friends circle he arranges and decides their entertainment modes and venues.

(From Case Study My Friends Circle CERSSE)

Circle of Friends



	Opposite Gender	Other Castes	Other Religions
High Interaction	25	18	7
Some Interaction	60	70	69
No Interaction	15	12	24

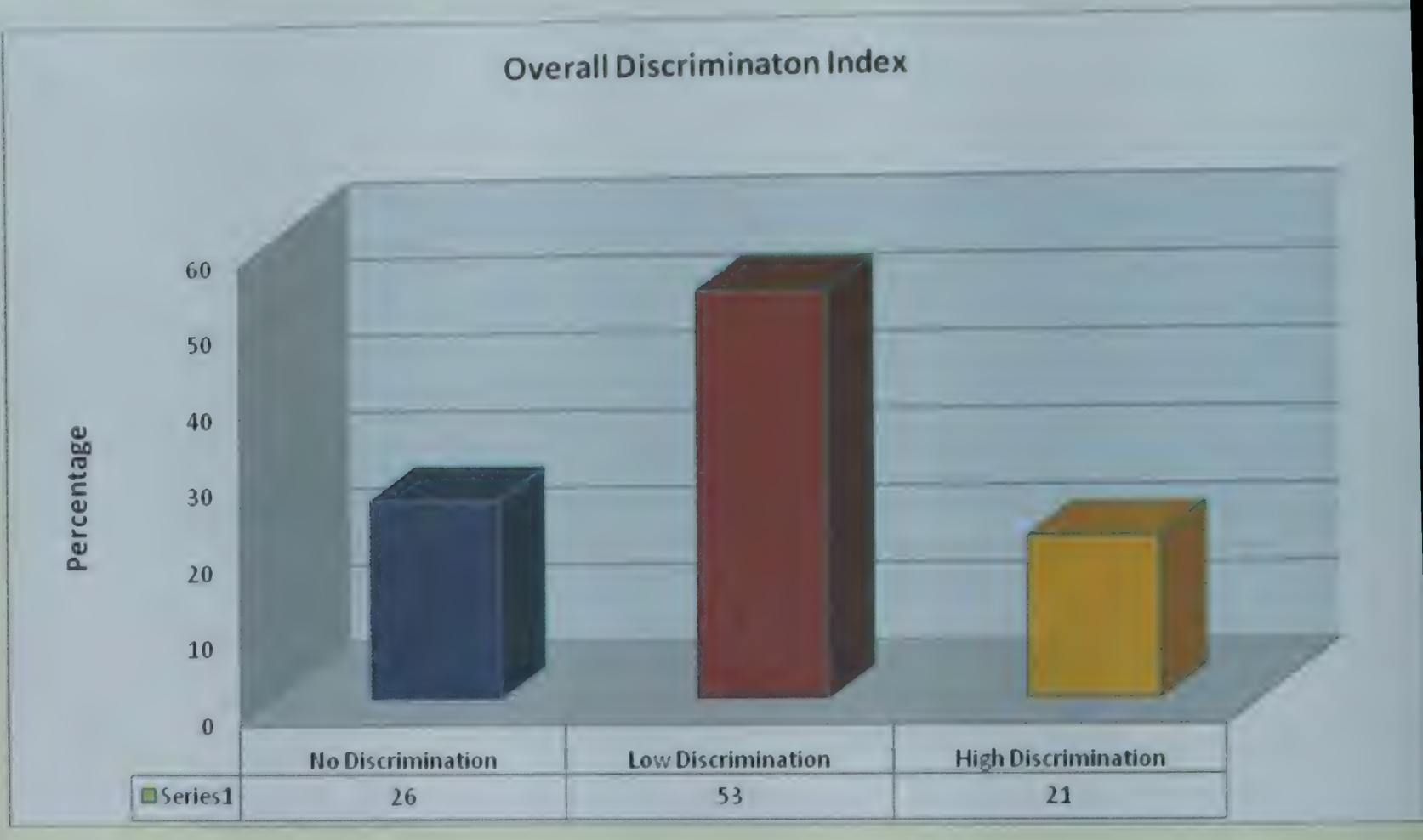
n - 8490

The pattern of social interaction and the inner circle of friends of youth indicate both the social transformation and reality as seen in this first decade of the twentieth century in the state of Karnataka. Breaking down of social barriers between young men and women is clearly indicated.

Do young people experience discrimination?

Did youth in the state feel discriminated against? To understand the nature and intensity of this discrimination, if at all it existed, respondents were specifically asked to mention whether they faced any discrimination on any of the following grounds: gender, economic status, caste, religion, locality and region. They were provided three options to register their response to each question: frequently, sometimes and never.

Based on the response of young people to the five different forms of discrimination, a comprehensiv discrimination index was developed. Responses were classified under three broad heads: Hig discrimination, Low discrimination and No discrimination.



n - 8117

A little over one fourth of the respondents reported no discrimination on the five grounds mentioned. A little over fifty per cent felt that they did experience discrimination though not very frequently.

Being Discriminated Against

Ms Chitra (name changed) aged 20, married and a homemaker

Chitra says she is married to her mother's younger brother and there is an age gap of over 10 years between them. She was married right after she finished her S.S.L.C examination. She was very interested in studying further but she was pressured to marry soon after. Her usually supportive parents also encouraged her to quit studies and marry. As she is the only daughter for the parents, the family decided that this alliance would also safeguard the property as it would continue to remain within the family. She mentions that she was strongly against the marriage for two reasons. First she was very keen to study ahead. She had nursed the ambition to become a teacher very early in her life. And second was that she had desired for an educated husband. She mentions that she felt (and continues to feel) deeply disappointed in the family for forcing her into the alliance and not considering her point of view. She mentions that she vehemently and stubbornly refused in spite of the arguments presented by the family and even went on a hunger strike for over a week. She mentions that no family member or other relatives or other acquaintances of her family even sympathized with her decision and many labeled her as being 'selfish' or 'arrogant'. She added that people often remarked that it was 'education that had made the girl difficult'. She eventually gave in when she realized how deeply her parents and the other family members were getting hurt due to her stand. She mentions that initially she found her husband's behaviour very uncouth which she realized was the result of lack of exposure. As she begun to note his positives like not returning home drunk, not playing cards with other village men or using force to get her compliance reassured her of his 'innate goodness' As she began taking on the responsibilities of running the household along with the significant financial decisions, for example applying for a bank loan to convert their mud house into a concrete structure. Constructing the house with a few extra rooms that could be rented out and provide for an additional and stable source of income, had helped her husband realize that it was his wife's education that enabled her to make wise decisions. Yet she says her husband still has certain non- negotiable decisions. She mentions that as agriculture is a seasonal job, it does not occupy one a whole year around. There are times when she is sitting at home idle, for months. She says that she would prefer to work on an alternative source of income during this period like working at a garment factory or a cola manufacturing company nearby. But her husband is starkly against her working at places where there could be other 'strange men'. She says that it is her husband's insecurity and lack of exposure that makes him very narrow minded.

(from Case Study ` Being a Women……` CERSSE)

It is clear that youth in urban areas tended to report less experience of discrimination as compared to those in villages. The fact that urban women reported to have faced less discrimination as compared to men in rural areas is a reflection of this point. Two issues need to be budgeted into this discussion. Firstly, it is a question of perception. Youth in urban areas on account of greater exposure may be less tolerant of different forms of discrimination. Secondly, given greater assertion of rights and equality among youth in urban areas, the desire not to acknowledge having faced discrimination could be much higher.

When the overall discrimination index is viewed from the perspective of different variables, significant variation is seen on two dimensions – socio-economic status and caste. Close to four of every ten youth from a High SES stated that they had never experienced any form of discrimination. Just fifteen percent of those in the high SES experienced high level of discrimination. Close to one fourth of those from the middle class and over one fourth of those in the very low SES reported encountering high discrimination. In the case of the poor it could be a reflection of not being able to access opportunities and in the case of the middle class youth it may be an expression of inability to fulfill rising aspirations.

Youth in Karnataka are symbols of continuity wit change when it comes to their social relationship and the emphasis they place on family and socia traditions. This is in consonance with the traditio in the state and the belief in retaining the bes elements of the past as one moves forward an also in aligning oneself to the changing reality an requirements of time.

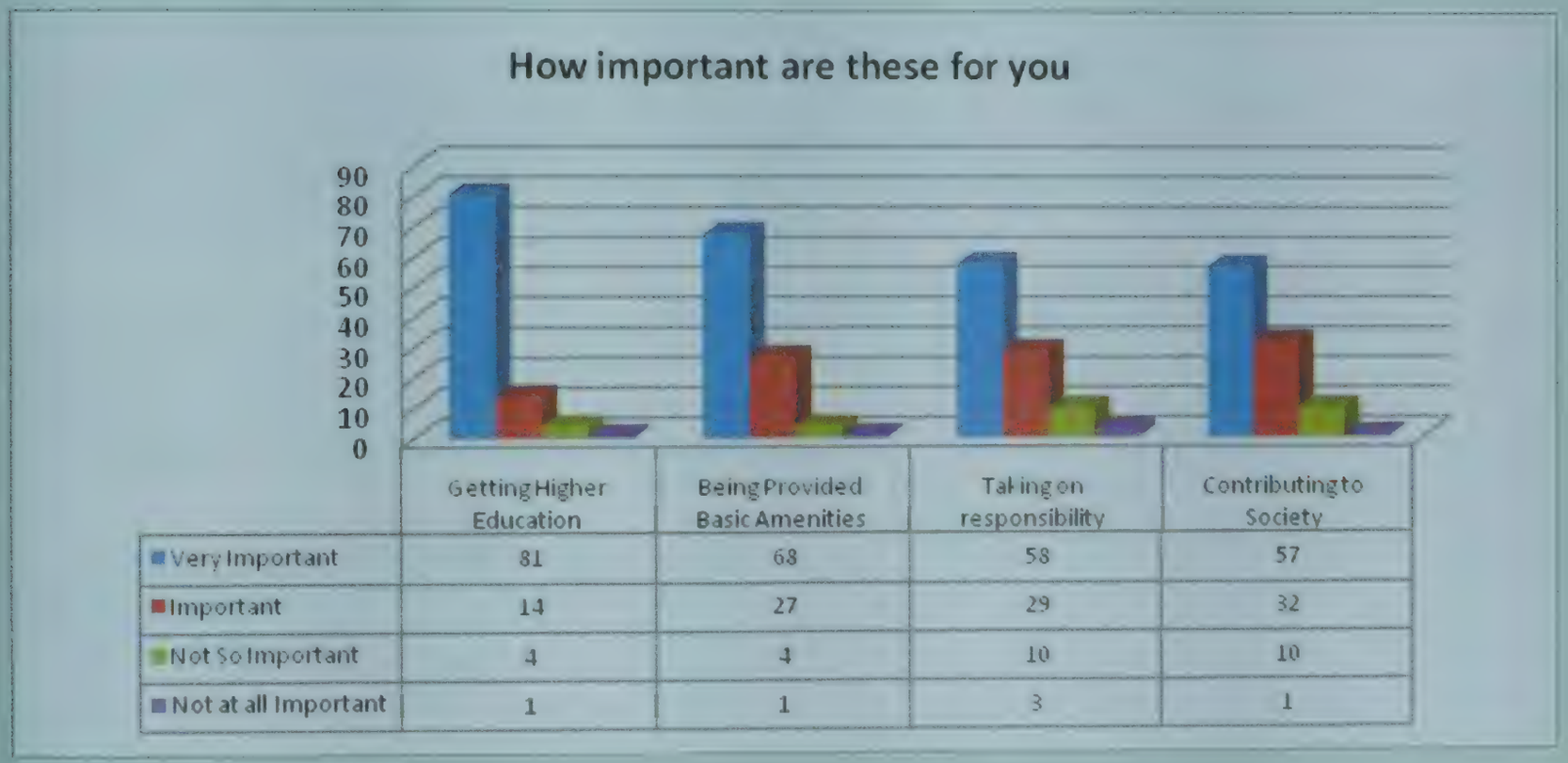
HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS, TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF YOUTH

Youth in the state are singular in their commitment to taking on responsibilities and have a refreshingly positive outlook.

The youth in a society represent the hope for the future. What are the aims and aspirations of the youth in Karnataka? What do they hope to achieve as individuals? What do they consider as being important in their lives? What are the challenges they face and what causes them anxiety?

An agenda of priorities of young people

The survey attempted to map the responses of young people in the state on what they considered important in their lives. They were asked how important did they consider certain basic priorities in their lives.



	Getting Higher Education	Being Provided Basic Amenities	Taking on responsibility	Contributing to Society
Very Important	81	68	58	57
Important	14	27	29	32
Not So Important	4	4	10	10
Not at all Important	1	1	3	1

n 8862

Eight out of ten young people felt that securing higher education was very important. If those who said higher education was important, is added on, all but five percent of respondents took this stand.

I grow with my child

The story of Kamalamma (name changed) 25 year old Tribal women as narrated to her daughter's teacher

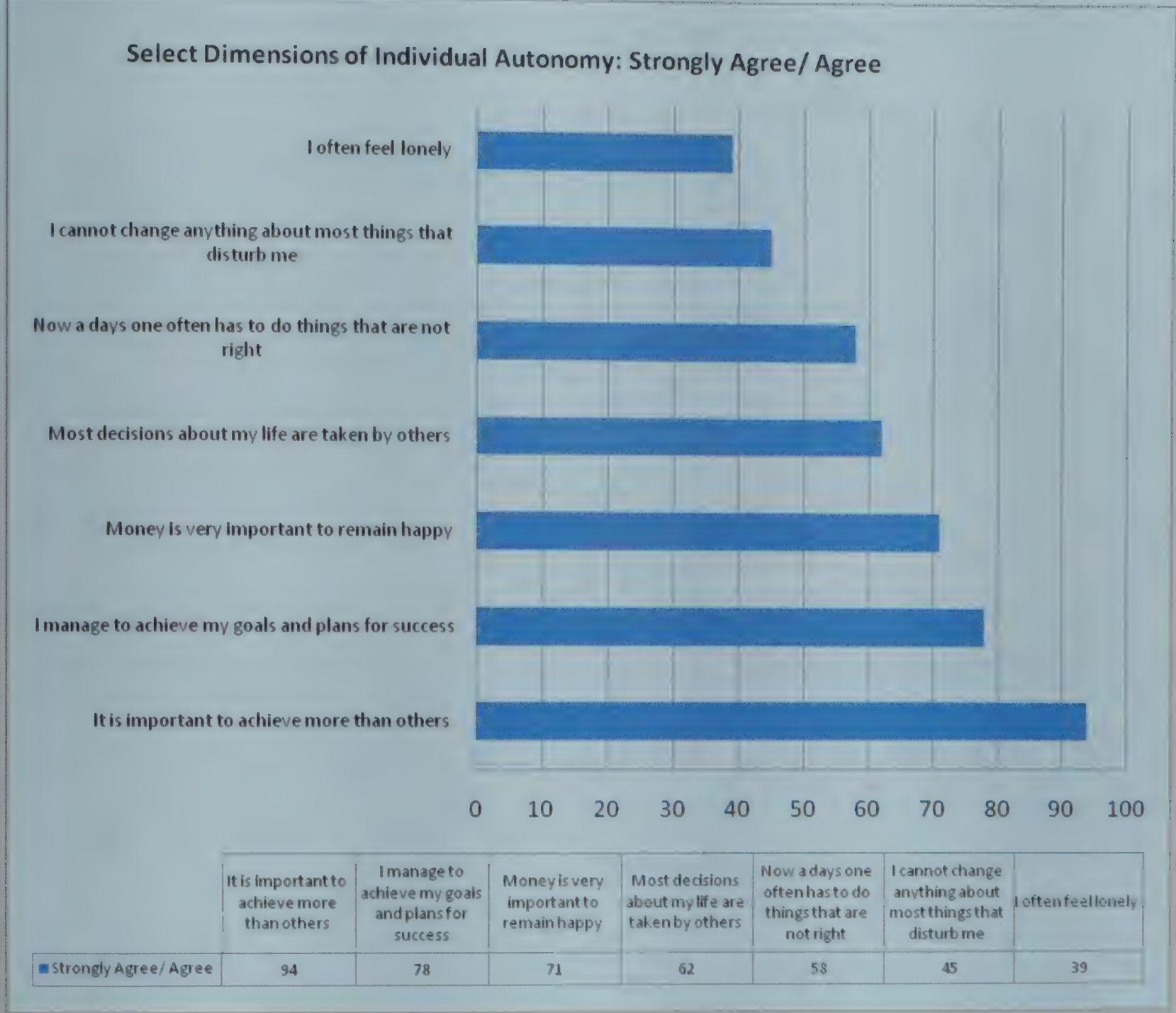
I never had a chance to go to school. In my younger days, in our tribe, nobody went to school. The first time I went to a school was to admit my daughter, when she was six years old and ready to join Standard 1. My husband and I had saved enough money to be able to send her to school. My husband has also never been to school. When I told him that we both need to meet the Principal to admit our child, he backed out and asked me to do the job alone. I was nervous but I agreed as I realized my daughter must study.

I was worried whether my daughter could adjust to the school, her teachers and her classmates. The first day she seemed fine. I decided to go with her to school every day and sit there till the end of her school day. This became my routine. Her teacher told me to go home and that my daughter would be fine. I asked for permission to sit and watch my daughter. I promised not to disturb them in any way. I wanted to be there to see my daughter grow. I understood nothing of what they do. I just want to relive my childhood seeing my daughter grow. When she goes to school it is like me going to school. She is excited about going to school every day. I too am… Excited for her and Excited for myself.

From Case Study I Grow with My Child CERSSE

There clearly was a desire among the Karnataka youth, to be socially responsible. Close to six of every ten said that contributing to society was very important for them. Youth could have viewed the question of social responsibility in different ways. It could have been seen from the perspective of behaving in a socially responsible manner by some or it could have meant being involved in some form of social work for some others. To tap the second, the survey asked another question: How much of your free time do you spend in social work? Close to half the respondents said that they sometimes or quite frequently spent time in socia work. Giving time for social work is significantly higher among youth in rural areas and drastically reduces when response of youth in urban areas is tapped.

Young respondents were asked a battery o questions which dealt with people's opinions towards life. The issues are now presented in the order of the intensity of their agreement with the statement.


Select Dimensions of Individual Autonomy: Strongly Agree/ Agree
I often feel lonely
I cannot change anything about most things that disturb me
Now a days one often has to do things that are not right
Most decisions about my life are taken by others
Money is very important to remain happy
I manage to achieve my goals and plans for success
It is important to achieve more than others
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

	It is important to achieve more than others	I manage to achieve my goals and plans for success	Money is very important to remain happy	Most decisions about my life are taken by others	Now a days one often has to do things that are not right	I cannot change anything about most things that disturb me	I often feel lonely
Strongly Agree/ Agree	94	78	71	62	58	45	39

n - 8314

Youth in Karnataka were asked if it was important to achieve more than others. All but six percent agreed with the statement. The competitive spirit in the new generation is clearly evident. Those in Bengaluru were more likely to strongly agree with this statement as compared to those living in villages. If close to nine of every ten young respondents in Bengaluru strongly agreed with this statement, three fourths of the respondents in villages strongly agreed with the statement. Further, the likelihood of young people strongly agreeing with this statement rose with access to education. Greater exposure to the pressure and pulls of the modern world and the challenges and new opportunities provided by liberalization and globalization could have moulded the attitude of young people in cities and those with exposure to higher education on this issue.

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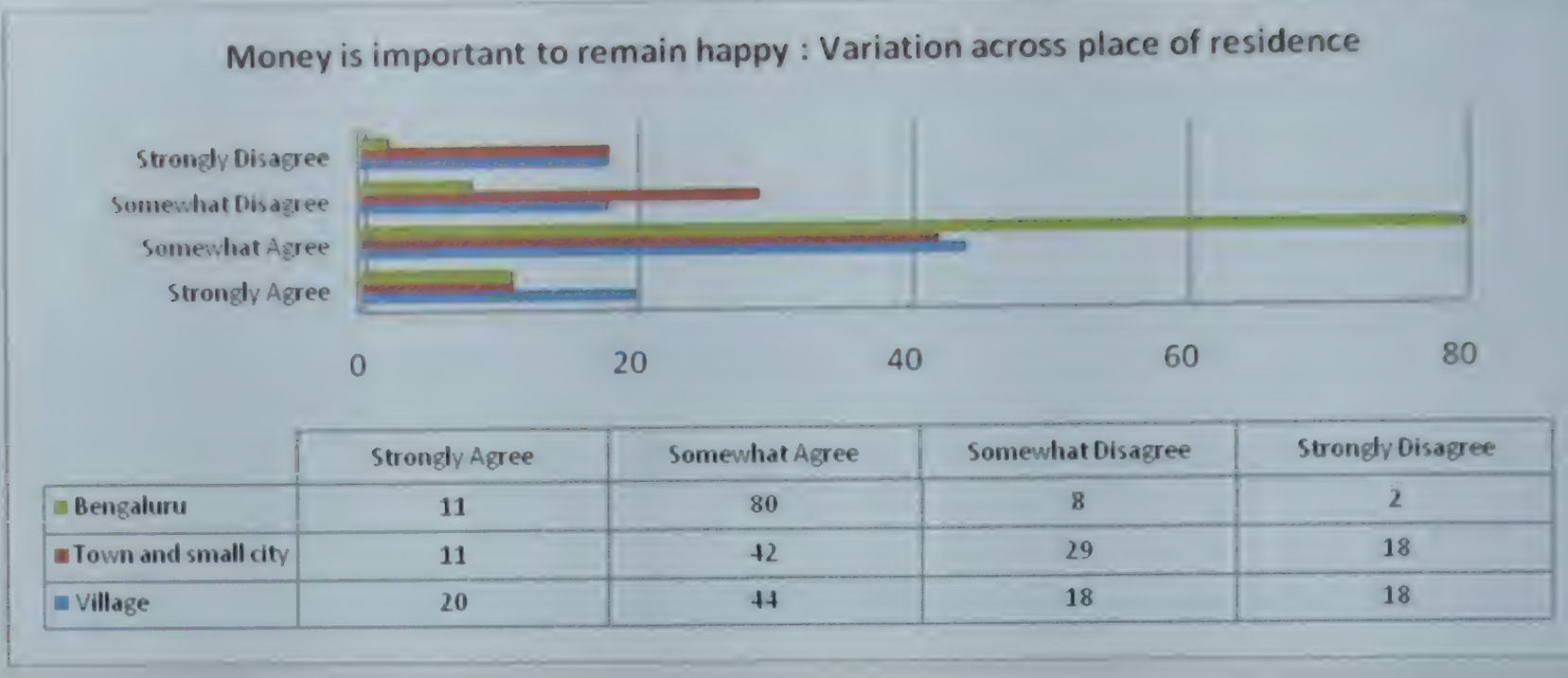


	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Bengaluru	11	80	8	2
Town and small city	11	42	29	18
Village	20	44	18	18

n-8670

The materialistic instinct in the younger generation is evident when seven of every ten of them opined that money was important to remain happy. The clear impact of globalization, privatization and liberalization is reflected in the attitudes of young people.

A range of other questions indicate that youth concede that they are not necessarily always in control of what happens in their lives. Six of every ten youth averred that most decisions in their life are taken by others. This attitude of helplessness was more pronounced in the case of those in Bengaluru city. Nine of every ten agreed with this statement. Those in towns and small cities were the least pessimistic on this issue. There is a more or less equal split between those who agreed and disagreed with this statement in town and small cities. In villages close to two-thirds agreed with this statement. The `strongly agree` response was the highest in the villages with most in Bengaluru came up with a `agree` response.

Youth seem to have a challenge between maintaining individual autonomy on the one hand and responding to social/group/peer pressures on the other. Close to six of every ten young people in the State felt that one had to often do things which are not right. While more than four of every ten youth in regions other than Bengaluru disagree with this statement, it plummets to just one of every ten young people in Bengaluru. This is clear indicator of the fact that young people in Bengaluru city are often caught in a dilemma and need to do something that is not right often on account of peer pressure and the situation they find themselves in.

A final dimension of the individual autonomy and group identity continuum is the question to which youth responded – do you often feel lonely. Four of every ten respondents responded to this question in the affirmative.

The sense of loneliness was more in rural Karnataka than in urban areas. It is found that there is no significance variation in the response to this question among different age groups among youth, gender and marital status.

I am often lonely : response across place of residence

	Village	Town and small cities	Bengaluru
Fully Agree	16	11	6
Somewhat Agree	27	23	12
Somewhat Disagree	24	30	14
Fully Disagree	33	36	69

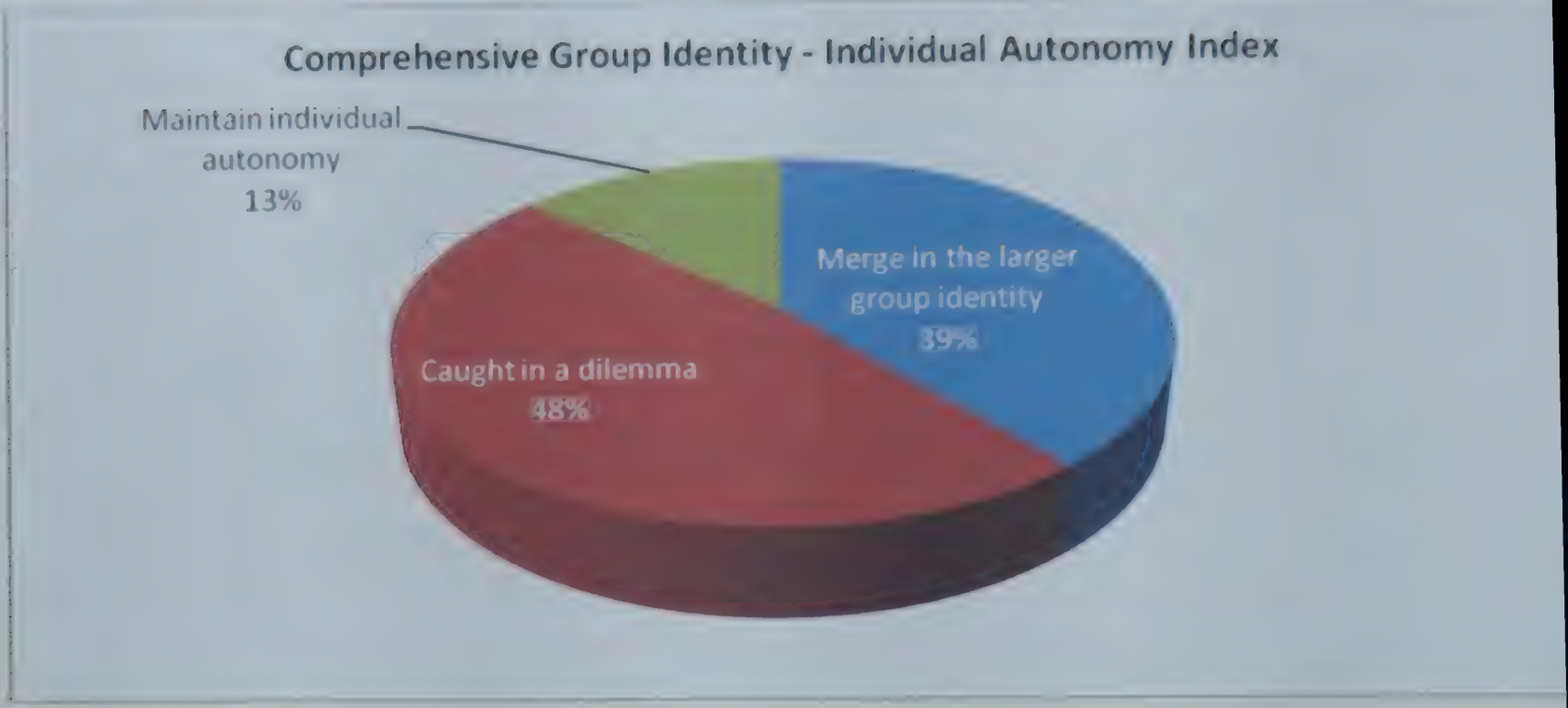
n - 8523

Feeling Lonely

This is about Dr. Anitha (name changed), a 28 year old doctor with a Post Graduate degree who lives in a city

Anitha grew up studying in a small town in Karnataka. Asked, if she felt lonely, without people her own age to spend time with in a small town, Anitha replied that though she realized and accepted that she often was left alone and she did feel disappointed in not having friends. She felt her family atmosphere never made her feel lonely. She mentions that she shared all the days' happenings at home with her mother, and she would talk incessantly on all aspects of her life, from school lessons to what happened with her friends. She says her whole family including her older brother and father knew all that was happening in her life at any point of time. She even says her father had very few friends and would come almost immediately after work and they would spend long hours in each other's company. She says that they never had to make family time because the minute everyone returned home all the time was family time. She adds that after going through the day's happenings, she would feel tired of all the talking and then picked up her books to study. When at school, she had good relations with the teachers and therefore again not felt lonely or helpless.

From Case Study: 'Being a Doctor' CERSSE

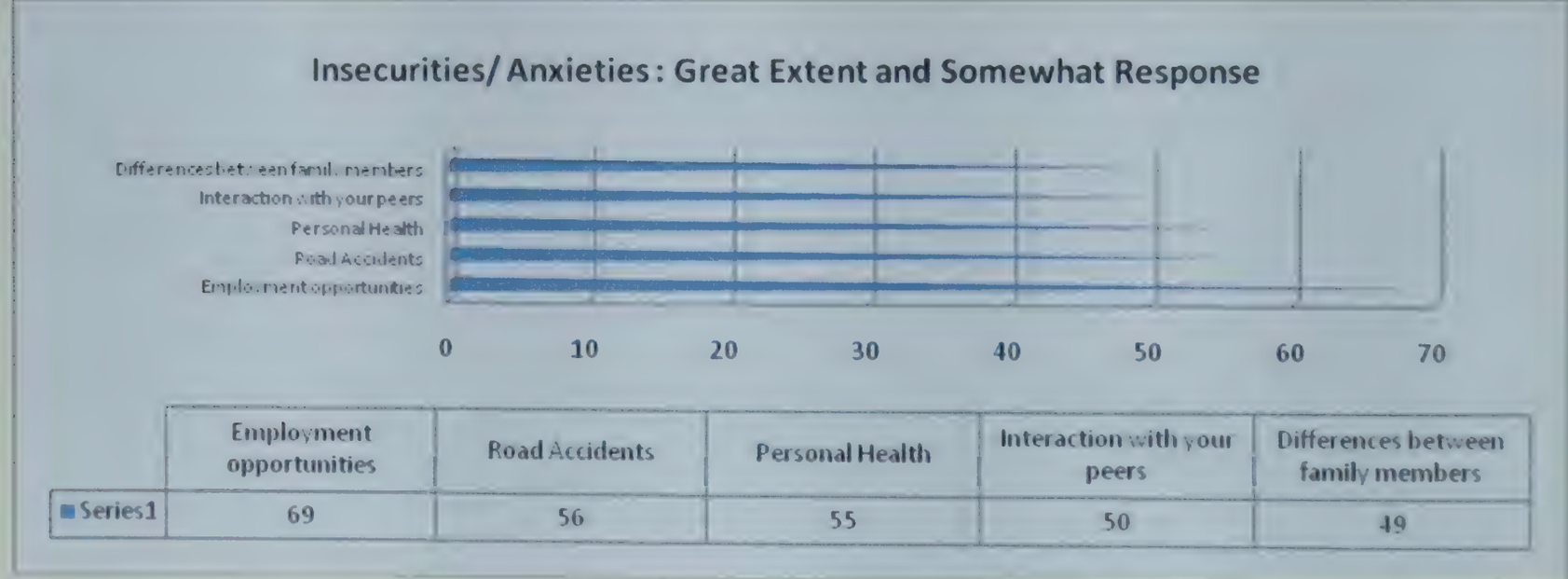

Comprehensive Group Identity - Individual Autonomy Index
Maintain individual autonomy 13%
Merge in the larger group identity 39%
Caught in a dilemma 48%

n - 7675

Given the dilemma of young people to be part of a group identity even as they maintain their individual autonomy, a comprehensive group identity index was developed. It was found that most young people are on the horns of a dilemma.

Over one third tended to give more importance to the group identity while one of every ten focused on retaining their individual identity. The index clearly symbolizes the dilemmas that confront today's young people in the state.

Anxieties of young people



	Employment opportunities	Road Accidents	Personal Health	Interaction with your peers	Differences between family members
Series1	69	56	55	50	49

n - 8130

What are young people in the state insecure about? Five issues about which young people generally have anxieties were mentioned and the respondents were given three answer options to choose from: great extent (of anxiety), somewhat or not at all. The highest degree of anxiety experienced by young people in Karnataka was about their employment/ career. Close to seven of every ten respondents felt somewhat or greatly anxious about the future career and employment prospects.

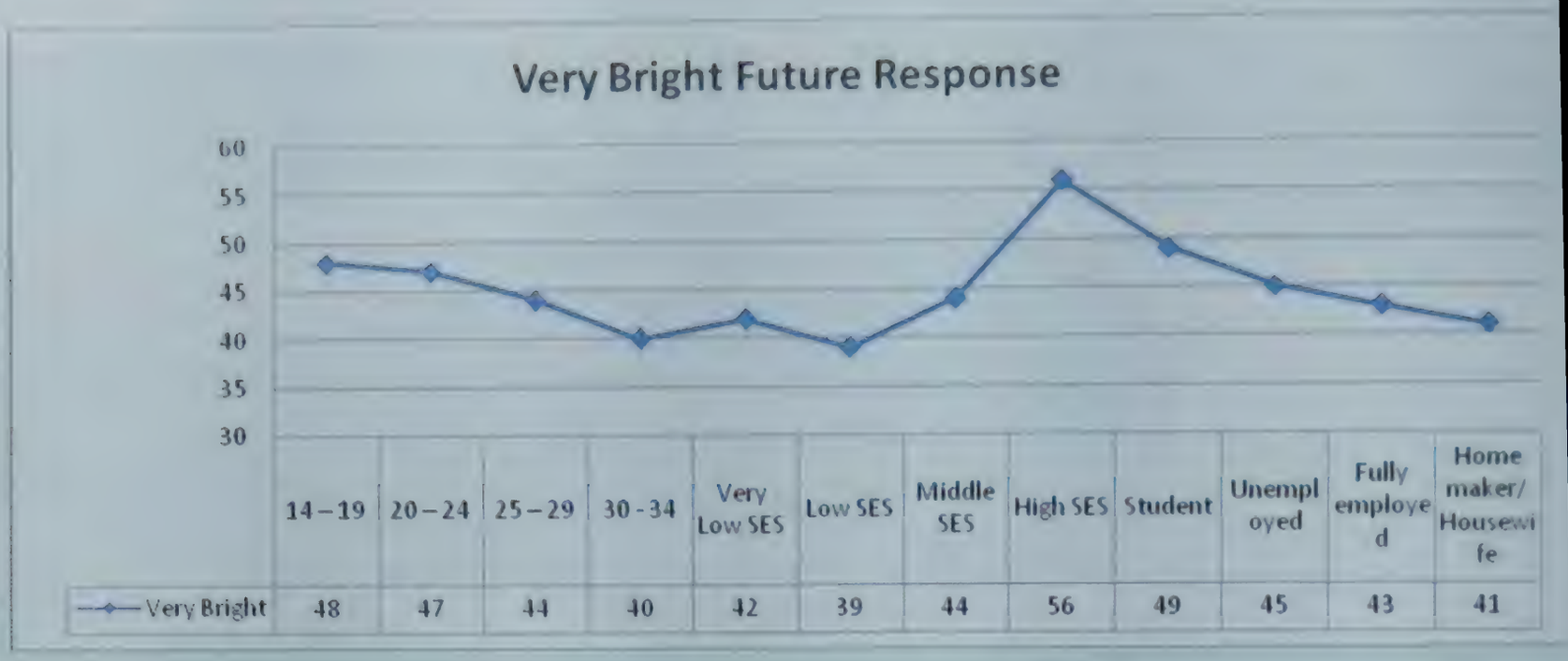
	Great extent	Somewhat	Not at all
Village	42	32	26
Town/small city	38	27	35
Bengaluru	9	11	80

n - 8273

The highest anxiety about employment opportunities was among the rural youth. Three-fourths of young people in villages were anxious about job prospects. Close to two-thirds of young people in towns and small cities expressed anxieties about their career and employment. In Bengaluru, only three of every ten young people expressed concerns about their employment prospects and career.

Optimism about the future

How optimistic are young people in Karnataka about their future? The survey asked respondents how did they foresee their future? It is heartening to note that young people carry a tinge of optimism and positive thinking. More than eight of every ten said that they foresaw a very bright or bright future. Those less than 25, were more optimistic about their future than the young people in their early 30s. Young people who were more affluent were likely to be more optimistic about their future as compared to those who were poorer. The idealism of the younger among the youth is clearly apparent in the expression of greater optimism. A similar optimism was voiced by the young people in the All India youth study.



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An overview of the aspirations and anxieties of young people in Karnataka indicates that they very much are aligned to making their state a knowledge society. Their emphasis on educational opportunities indicates this fact. Youth in the state are singular in their commitment to take on responsibilities and have a refreshingly positive outlook.

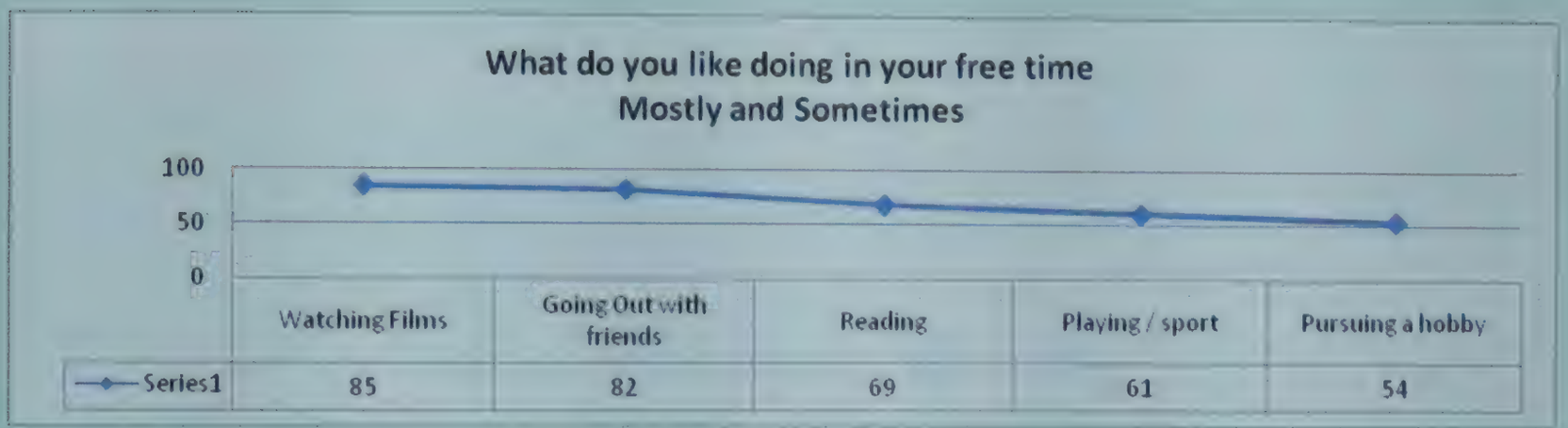
LIFE STYLE CHOICES OF YOUNG PEOPLE

The life style preference of young people is clearly linked to their economic circumstances and whether they live in urban, semi-urban or rural areas. Semi-urban areas appear to be the cusp of change, with aspiration levels being significantly high in towns and cities.

The survey attempted to provide a snapshot of the lifestyle preferences of young people. This is indicative of the influence of the times on their choices and options.

Free time activities

Respondents were asked what they would like doing in their free time. Their views on five free time activities are being considered for analysis. They include going out with friends; reading books/ magazines/ periodicals; playing a game/sport; watching films; and pursuing a hobby.



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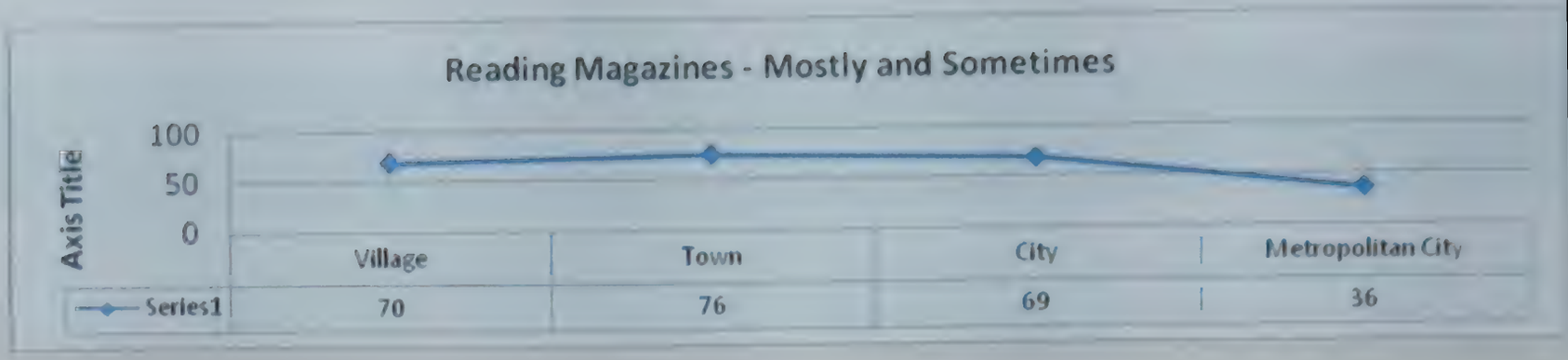
All but fifteen percent of the young people in the state said that watching films was a common leisure time activity. Eight of ten young people said that going out with friends was a leisure activity. There is a clear link between the two as watching films could be an activity they did with their friends. Further, given the penetration of the electronic media and private television channels, especially in the regional languages, it is not surprising that watching films (often with friends) was seen as the most common leisure activity.

Reading books and magazines was reported to be a pastime in which minimum time is spent by youth in Bengaluru. In towns more than three-fourths of the youth said that they read books and magazines in the spare time.



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Dressing up in Style

How important did young people think it was to dress up in the latest style? Across the state, young people saw dressing up in the latest style as being quite important. Three of every ten young people said that this was very important. More than four of every ten respondents said that it was important. Overall, close to three fourth of young people averred that dressing up in the latest style was very important or important.

There is a significant variation in the response to this question depending on the place of residence of young people. In the villages, a little over one-fourth of the youth said that dressing up in latest style was very important. In towns and small cities as many as three of every ten youth take that position. In Bengaluru, close to half the youth say it is very important. Peer pressure is clearly evident in urban areas, especially Bengaluru. To dress up in the latest style is seen as something that allows one to gain social acceptability and possibly respectability in ones peer group.

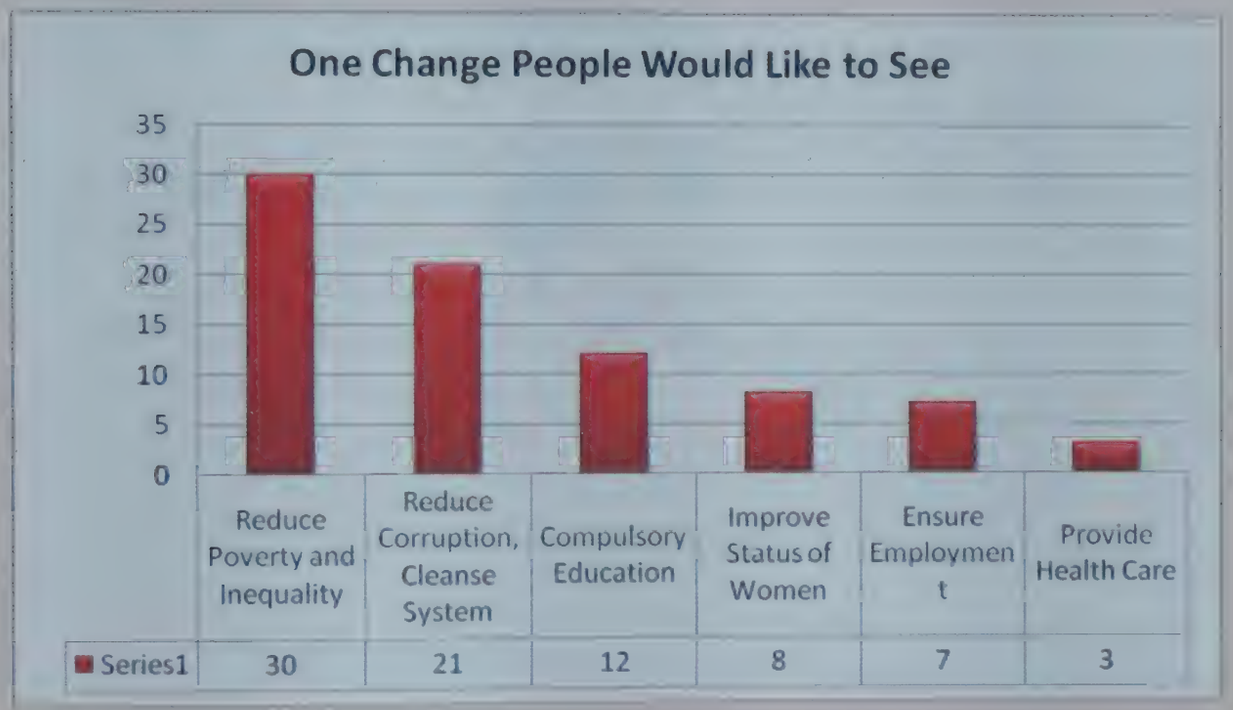
The life style preference of young people is clearly linked to their economic circumstances and whether they live in urban, semi-urban or rural areas. Semi-urban areas appear to be the cusp of change, with aspiration levels being significantly high in towns and cities. Further, the aspiration for a particular life style may exist and need not be always translated into practice. This has its wider and deeper implications in terms of the existence of aspirations which often remain unfulfilled.

The fact of political equality and the reality of 'social inequality, is clearly mirrored in the views of the youth in the state.

How do young people in the state view politics, governance and issues linked to the economy? The survey attempted to map the response of young people to critical questions relating to the ways politics pans out, the growth of the economy and the issues of public governance.

One thing young people would like to change

Young people were asked, if they had a chance what is the one thing that they would like to change? This was an open ended question and respondents had the option of stating whatever they felt. The same was exactly recoded and then coded.



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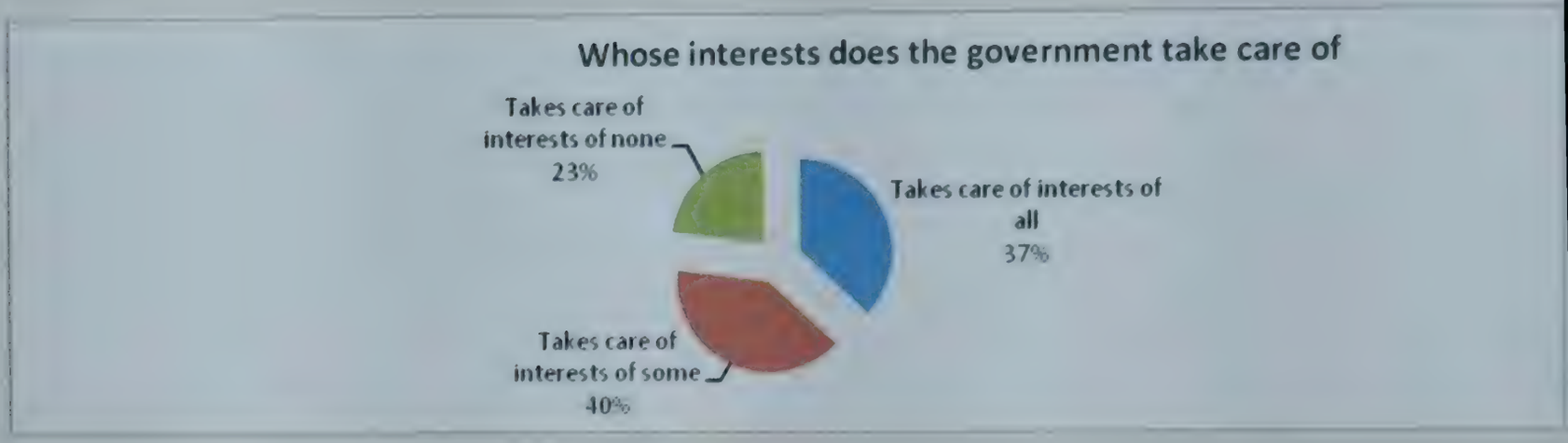
Three of every ten of the respondents said that they would like to reduce poverty and inequality. Another two of every ten respondents said that if given a chance they would reduce corruption, cleanse/change the political system and restore importance to values. One of every ten said that they would like to vigorously implement compulsory education. The youth clearly have their heart (and head) in the right place! Their priorities reflect the larger order of preference that is expected from the government in terms of its intervention in society.

There is a very clear difference in how men and women viewed enhancing the status of women as a top priority. If thirteen percent of women mentioned improving the status of women as their top priority for change, it was outlined as priority number one by only three percent of men - clear ten percentage point difference.

Whose interests does the government take care of?

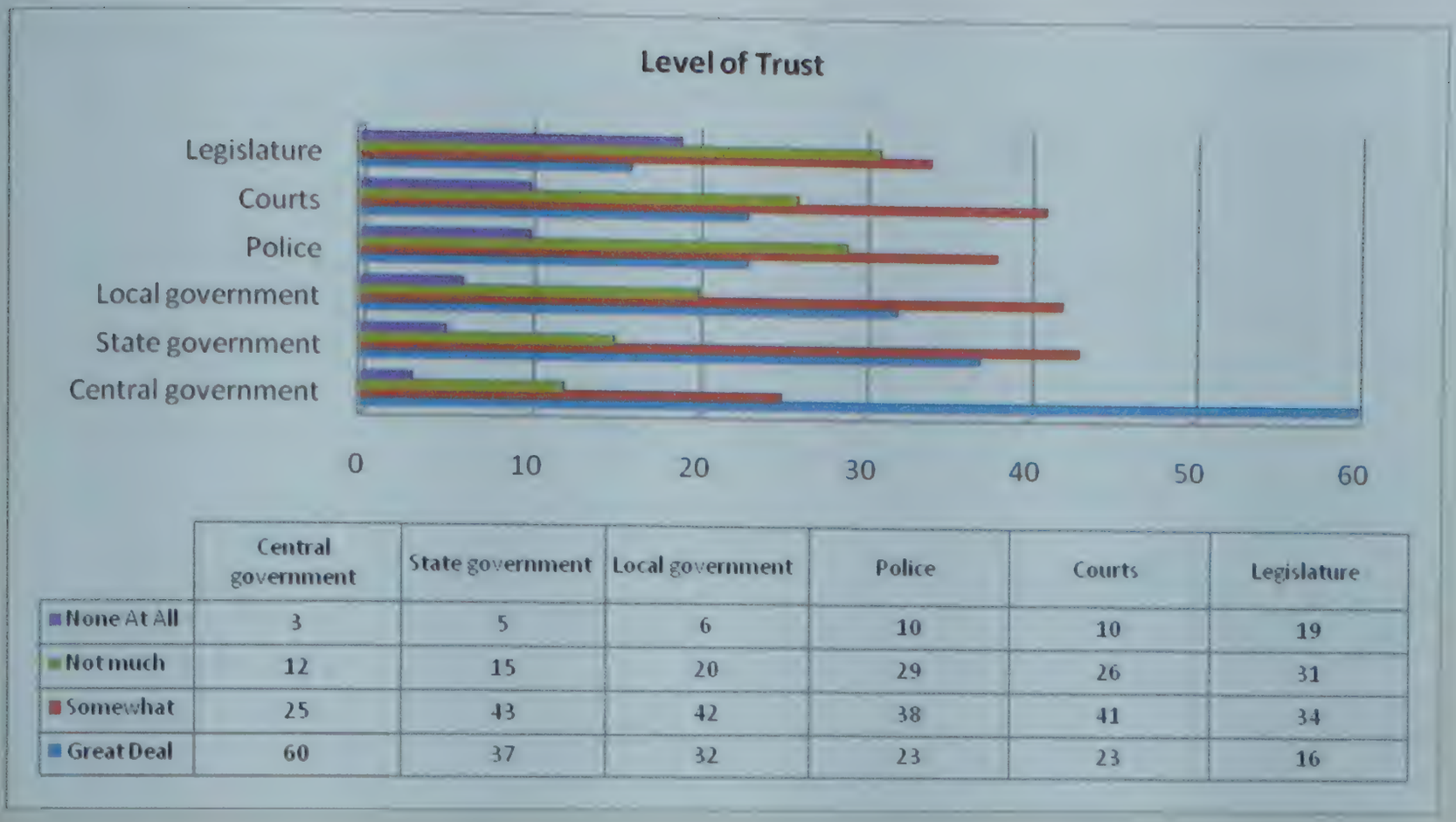
It is often argued that the impact of governance is best assessed not in terms of the quality and intent of government policies but its impact on the people. Do young people in our society think that the government takes care of the interest of people like them? A little over one thirds of the youth felt that the government takes care of the interests of all. Four out of ten felt that it takes care of the interests of some and a little less than one fourth felt that it takes care of the interests of none.


Whose interests does the government take care of
Takes care of interests of none 23%
Takes care of interests of all 37%
Takes care of interests of some 40%

n - 8615

Trust in government institutions

How much trust did young people in the state have in different government institutions? The study identified six government institutions and sought the response of young people about them. These institutions were central government, state government, local government, legislature, judiciary and the police. A menu of four options was offered to the respondent to indicate their level of trust in a specific institution: Great deal, somewhat, not very much and none at all.



	Central government	State government	Local government	Police	Courts	Legislature
None At All	3	5	6	10	10	19
Not much	12	15	20	29	26	31
Somewhat	25	43	42	38	41	34
Great Deal	60	37	32	23	23	16

n - 8149

Six of every ten youth interviewed had a great deal of trust in the central government. If those who said that they somewhat trusted the youth were added, the percentage would jump to eighty five. One- third of the youth had a great deal of trust in the state government. If those who said that they somewhat trusted the state government were added to the great deal of trust category, the percentage comes close to what was seen in the case of the central government. Three of every ten respondents had a great deal of faith in the local government. Four of every ten respondents had some faith in the local government, thus implying that three-fourths of the respondents had some trust or a great deal of faith in the local government. Close to one fourth of the respondents had a great deal of faith in the judiciary and four of every ten somewhat trust in the judiciary. Two thirds of the respondents had either a great deal of trust or somewhat trusted the judiciary. The police was trusted to a great deal by close to one fourth of the youth. Another one-third somewhat trusted the police. Brought together, six of every ten youth had a great deal of trust or somewhat trusted the Police. At the bottom of the trust ladder was the legislature. Half the young respondents had a great deal of trust or somewhat trusted the legislature.

Youth and Social Justice

How do young people relate to larger concerns of social justice? To understand the mood of young people in this regard, the survey asked a set of questions on reservations in higher education and for professional courses. Four statements were read out to respondents and they were asked to choose the statement that best reflects their views. The four statements were: a) Seats should be reserved for SC,ST and OBC communities; b)Seats should be reserved for SC,ST but not for OBC Communities; c) Seats should be reserved for SC,ST but only for economically weaker(Poor) sections of the OBC Communities; and d) There should be no reservation of seats for any community in higher education.

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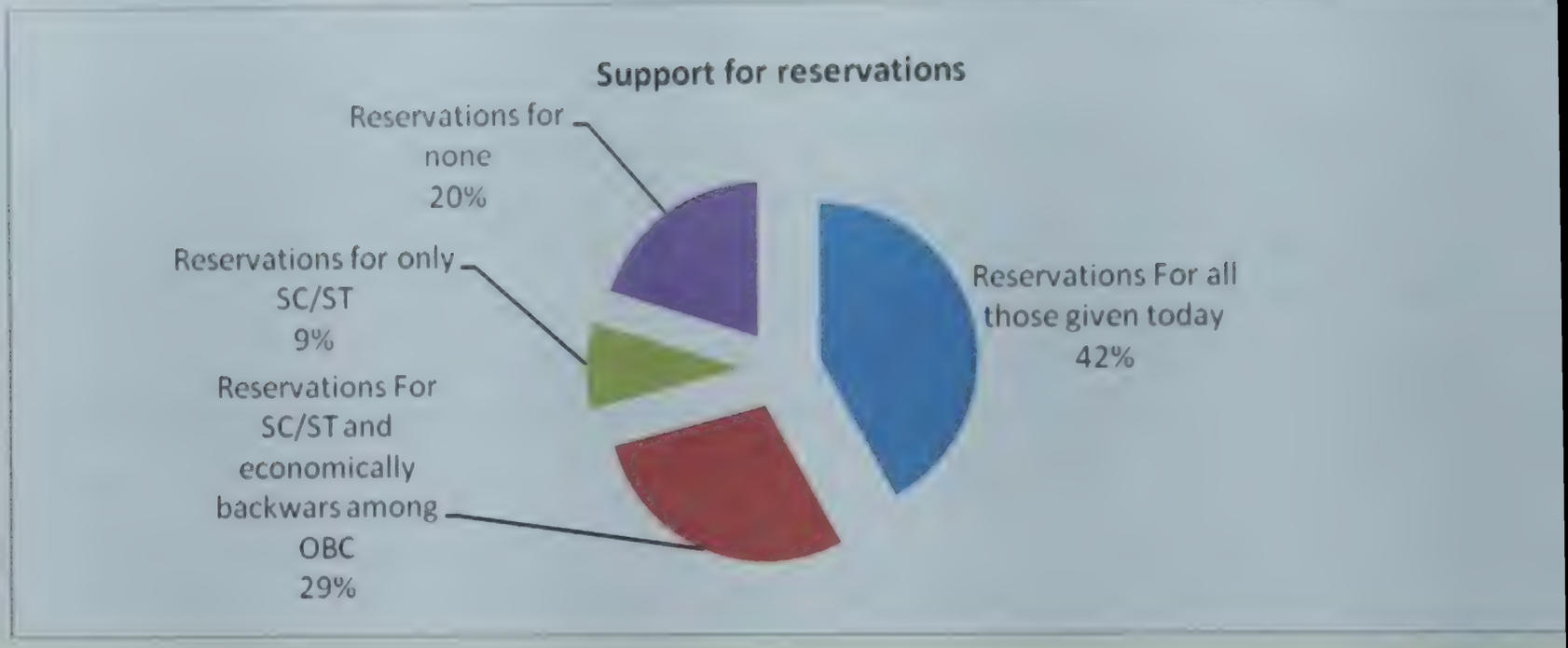

Support for reservations
Reservations for none 20%
Reservations for only SC/ST 9%
Reservations For SC/ST and economically backwars among OBC 29%
Reservations For all those given today 42%

n-8197

Over four of every ten youth supported reservations for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs, as they exist today. Another one-fourth supported reservations for SC, ST and the economically weaker among the OBCs. One in every ten respondents favoured reservations exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Two of every ten young people were against reservations for anyone. This trend is very similar to the response as recorded in the national study of the youth.

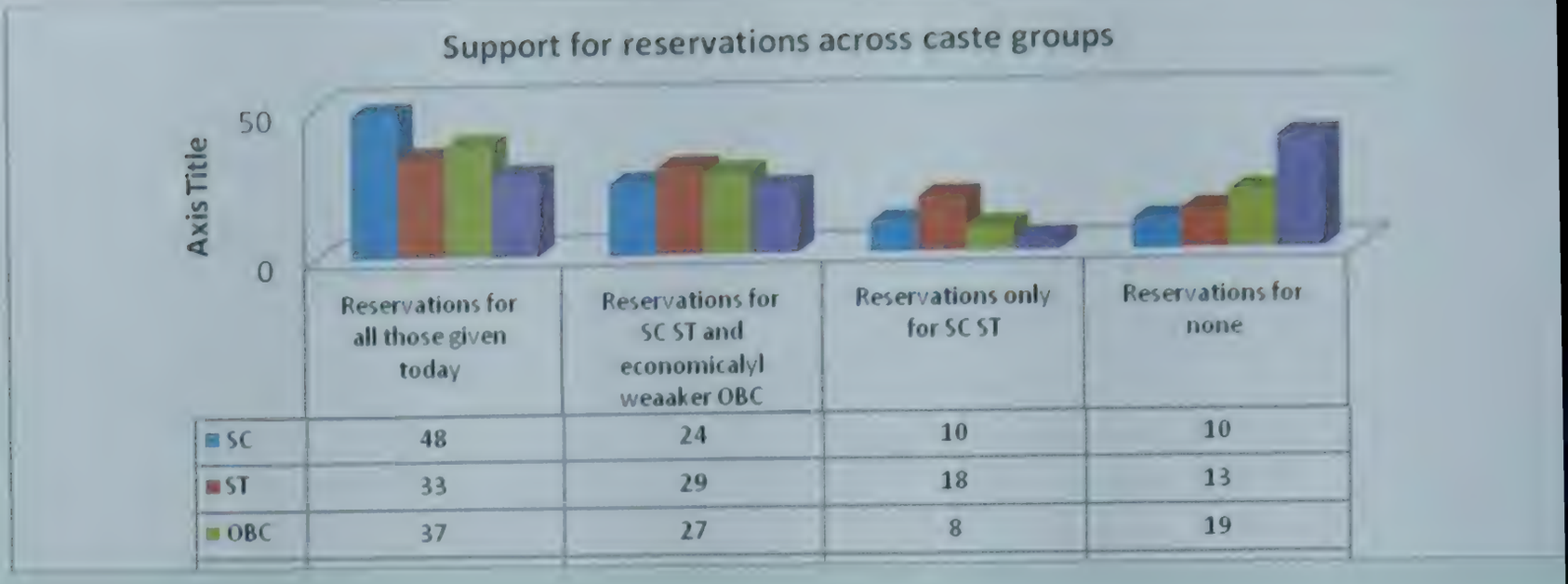
My first Job

Mr Shanappa, a 28 year old Lecturer in a College .

Coming from a Dalit family, I had experienced what it was to be disadvantaged and deprived of opportunities. Appa was a self-made man. When he grew up the village had a school which was not meant for Scheduled Caste children. He learnt to read and write with the help of a friend who was able to go to school. Appa spent his childhood working in the fields with his elder brother. Avva never had been to school and even today does not know how to read and write. Appa was hard working and soon managed to open a small shop in the village. It was a hard life. We lived in the Dalit colony of the village and his shop was in that colony. Childhood was a difficult experience. By the time I was seven years old, the government had opened a school in our village and I was admitted there. We had a nice teacher who was a busy man and came once in a way. He treated me very well. After school, father took me to the neighbouring town where there was a PUC college. I used to go there every day by bus. I did my degree in that town also. For my post-graduation, Appa sent me to Gulbarga. I stayed in the hostel and studied hard and did well. After my M.A., I applied for a Lecturer's job in many colleges. I was called for interviews, asked many questions which I tried to answer. They asked me many questions about my parents and what they do. I used to wonder why that was important for appointing me as a Lecturer. In every interview they wanted to see my original caste certificate. From my name, you cannot make out my caste. When people ask me my name they often probe further. Now I realize, it is to find out about my caste. A degree college offered me a Lecturer's job and I was happy. I went home and told Appa and Avva about my job. I was the first one among all my close relations to have become a Lecturer. They were happy and blessed me. I was nervous on the first day of work. I dressed up smartly and went to the Principal's office. He spoke to me very nicely. I am lucky that he was my first Principal. He gently cautioned me not to get upset by people's behavior when they get to know that I am a Dalit. I was puzzled... why should that make a difference. He called my Head of Department and introduced me to him. He looked very strict and stiff. My HOD took me to the Department Staff Room. On the way he casually told me that I was the first person in the Department from the reserved category. I wondered whether it was said as a compliment or a complaint. People spoke to me but maintained a distance. I was like them but I was also different. I saw some people being very patronizing to me and did not like that. As I entered my first class, I was nervous. I had prepared very well. Appa had always told me that whatever job I do, I should do it with full dedication. Students responded to me very positively. I built a good rapport with them. I tried avoiding the staff room as I realized that each time I went there, it went silent. I spent more time in the library and with students in the canteen. I realized my students accepted me for what I am, my colleagues preferred to look at me as who I was. I felt frustrated but was happy that my students treated me with dignity and respect.

(Case Study Being a Dalit CERSSE)

The most likely to disapprove of reservations were the Forward Castes. Close to four of every ten among the forward caste respondents were against reservations for anyone. In the case of the OBC respondents, two in every ten were against reservations of any form. Among the Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe respondents only one of every ten was against reservations of any kind. This trend is indicative of 'where I stand depends on where I sit'. Given the fact that the forward castes are not beneficiaries of the policy of reservations the disapproval of the same among those sections may be considered as expected. Support for the existing reservation system (SC, ST and OBC reservations) was supported by half the Scheduled Caste respondents, close to four of ten of the OBC respondents, one third of the scheduled tribes and little over one-fourth of the others.


Support for reservations across caste groups
Axis Title
50
0
Reservations for all those given today
Reservations for SC ST and economicalyl weaaker OBC
Reservations only for SC ST
Reservations for none
SC 48 24 10 10
ST 33 29 18 13
OBC 37 27 8 19

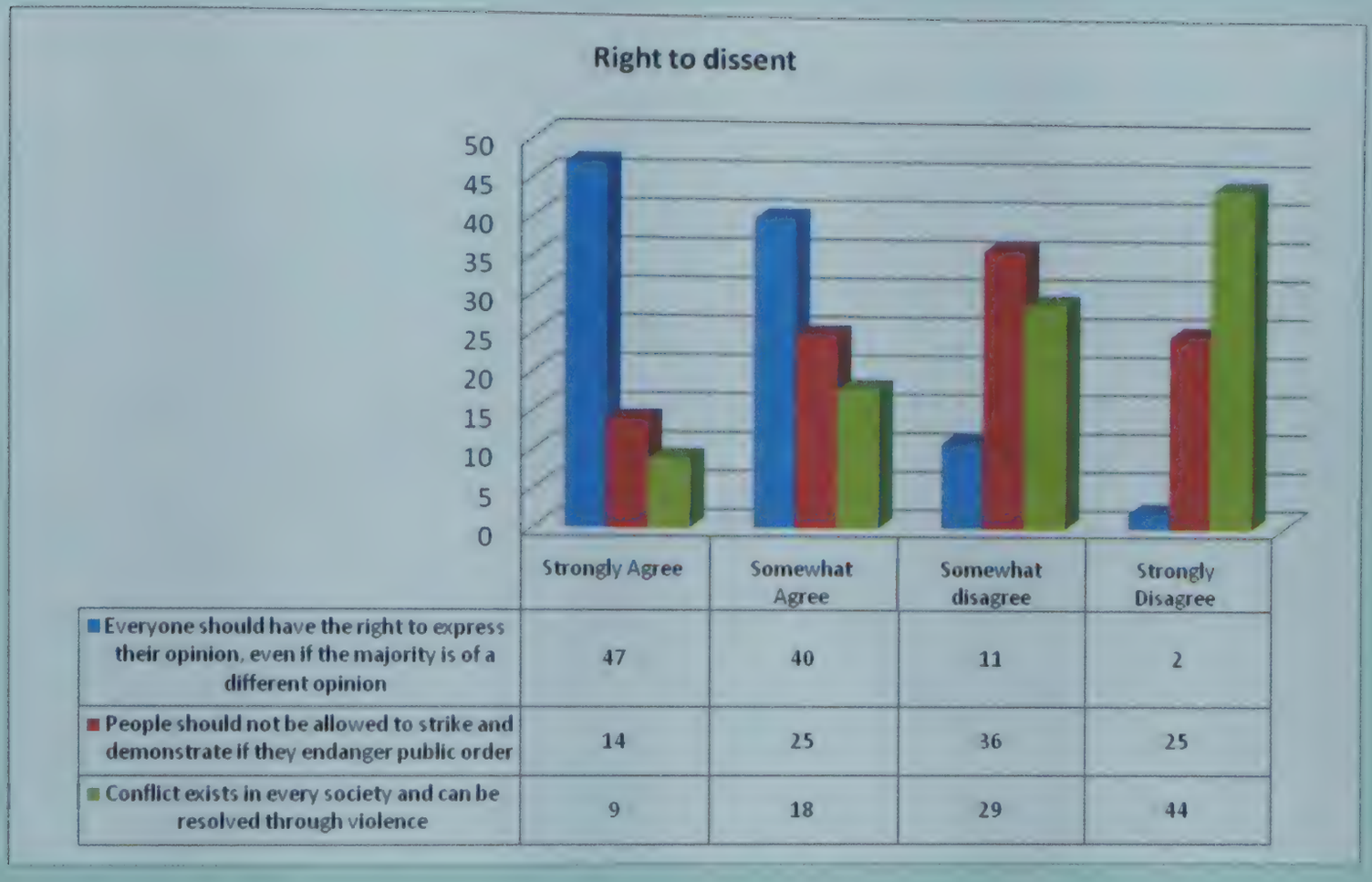
n-8197

Given the intense debate over reservations in the last few years, the above trend is an assertion of the experience that young people have had in their daily life. Given the fact that the policy of reservations for the backward castes had been in force in Karnataka for several decades, its level of acceptability is reasonably high. Respondents often take a stand on contentious issues depending on their experience with the same. This is clearly evident in the case of the response of the youth in Karnataka to the policy and practice of reservations.

Young People and the Expression of Dissent

How did young people in Karnataka respond to questions of expression of dissent in the public domain? Did they believe in the right to public action when they felt things were going wrong? What means did they support? Is the Mahatma's message of non-violence still endorsed by the new generation in the state? To tap these issues, three questions were posed: a) Do people have the right to express an opinion even if it is different from that of the majority; b) People do not have the right to strike and demonstrate if it endangers public order and c) Conflict exists in every society and can be resolved through violence.

Close to half the youth strongly endorsed the view that everyone should have the right to express their opinion even if the majority is of a different view. Only one of every ten dissented from this view. Among the youth in Bengaluru city, close to nine of every ten, strongly endorsed this view. Young people from the newly empowered social groups and disadvantaged sections seemed to support this view with greater intensity



	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly Disagree
Everyone should have the right to express their opinion, even if the majority is of a different opinion	47	40	11	2
People should not be allowed to strike and demonstrate if they endanger public order	14	25	36	25
Conflict exists in every society and can be resolved through violence	9	18	29	44

n - 8171

Approval of strikes and demonstrations even if they disrupted public order was supported by six of every ten youth. There was a clear division among the youth when it came to endorsing or rejecting this statement. Young people in villages and small towns, those from the low and very low SES and the Dalit and Tribal youth did not support abstaining from strikes and demonstrations even it disrupted public order. On the other hand, young people in Bengaluru city and in other cities, those from the Forward Castes and Other Backward Castes and those from the High and Middle SES strongly supported keeping away from strikes and demonstrations in the interests of public order. It is clear that the disadvantaged sections favoured recourse to stronger means of expressing dissent as the only means of gaining justice.

This section highlighted the response of the youth in Karnataka to critical issues of politics, governance and development. Their stand is very clearly articulated in their responses, reactions and reflections on the polity and society as they see around them. The fact of political equality and the reality of `social inequality, is clearly mirrored in the views of the youth in the state.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES: VISION AND EXPECTATION

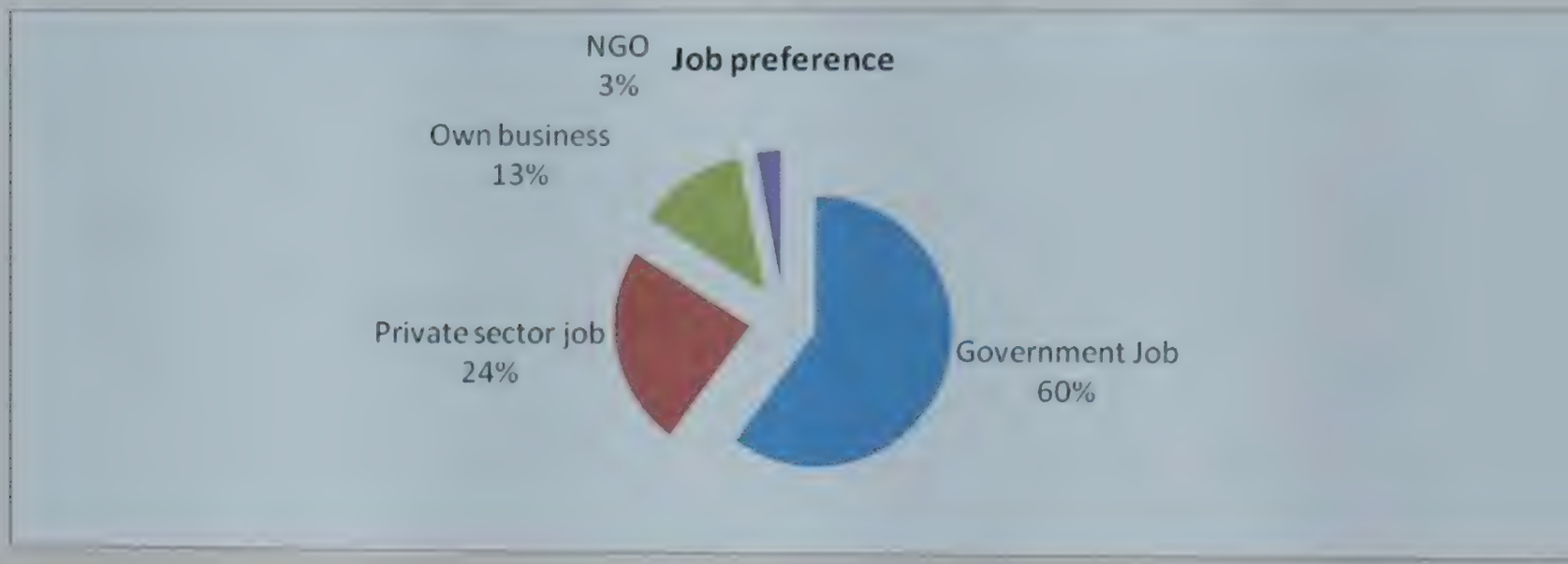
A majority of young people in Karnataka continue to aspire for government jobs.

What is the vision and aspiration of the younger generation in Karnataka with regard to employment opportunities. A range of questions tapped the response of young people in the state on this important issue.

In an age of liberalization, privatization and globalization, do young people still dream of a government job. Six out of every ten youth preferred a government job. Close to one fourth wanted to work in the private sector

What do youth seek in a job?

The youth of today would be central to the work force of tomorrow. Many of the youth in their 20s and early 30s would already be employed and those still in their teens or pursuing higher education would have a vision of the type of work they would like to get involved in. The survey asked a battery of questions to get a feel of the nature of employment opportunities young people in the State were looking for.



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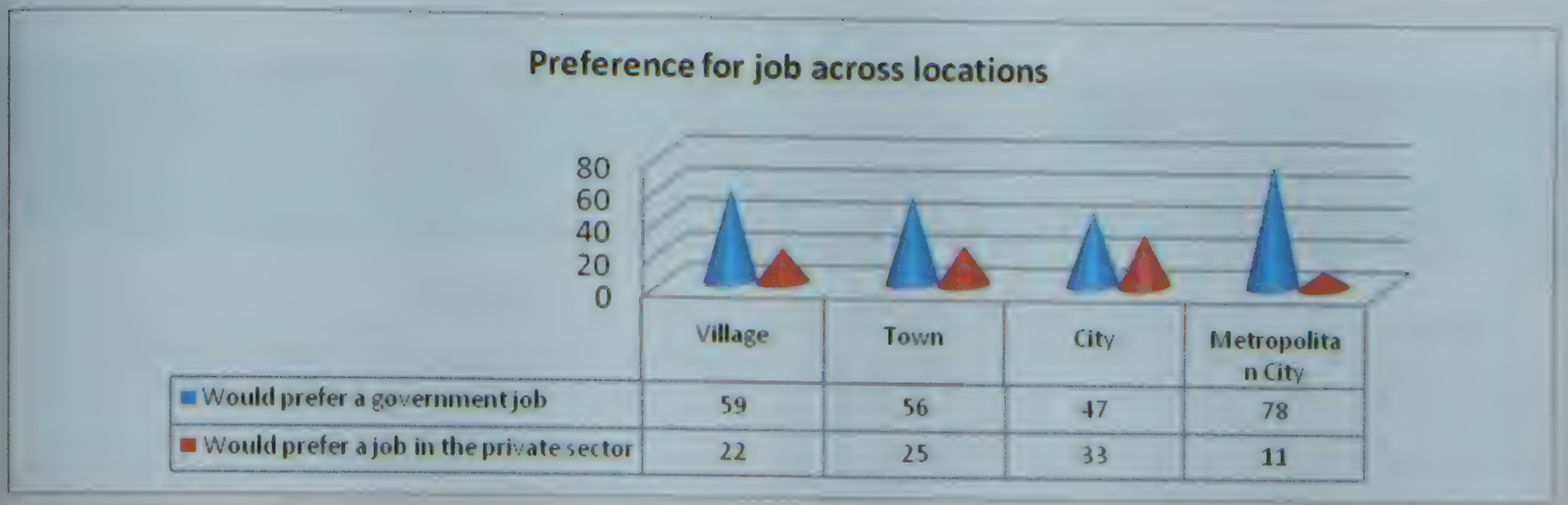

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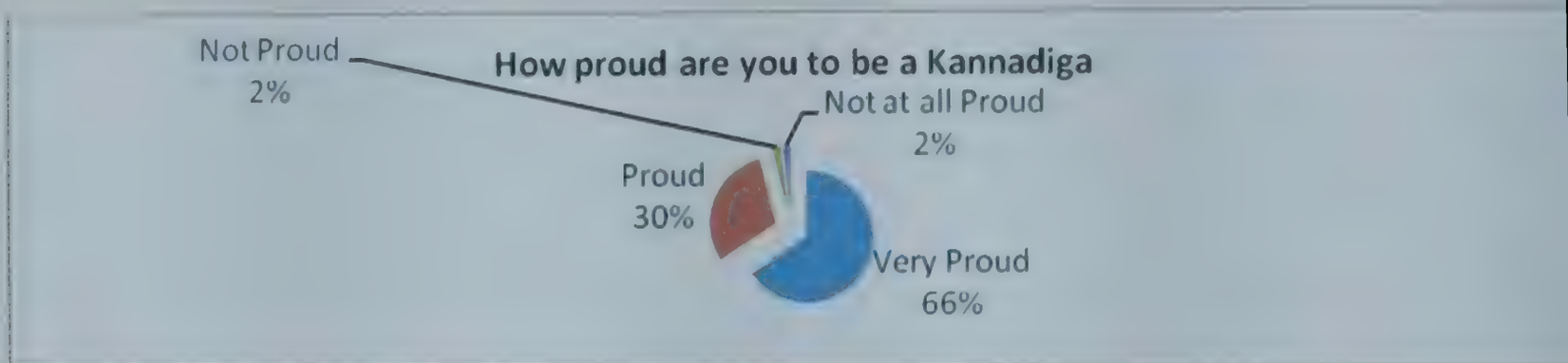
There is a popular belief that the attraction of a government job is something that is more frequently expressed in villages and small towns and not in big cities. The survey findings prove otherwise. Close to eight of every ten young people interviewed in Bengaluru favoured a government job. In the villages, close to six of every ten youth interviewed, preferred working for the government. In towns and small cities the attraction of a government job was much less than villages and Bengaluru city. Again, among those opting for private job, the likelihood of their being youth in the towns and small cities was much higher than those in villages and in Bengaluru city. Only one of every ten in Bengaluru and two of every ten in rural Karnataka opted for a private job. In cities across the state, close to one-thirds of the respondents opted for a private job and in towns one-fourth of the respondents preferred private jobs. There was not much variation across regions among those who hoped to start their own business.

If the mother's educational attainment was taken into account, there was a sharp rise in the preference for private jobs among those young people whose mothers had completed their matriculation. If both parents were college degree holders, government jobs were less attractive and private sector employment opportunities had a greater charm.

Thus, two factors (which could be linked) seem to clearly stand out. The higher the SES of the youth, the less likely they were to be enamoured of government jobs and the more likely that the private sector would be their preference. The father's educational attainment seemed to have some influence in young people being attracted to private jobs. If the mother was a graduate herself, the desire to seek a job in the private sector was more intense.

Youth voiced the flavor of their region while expressing the concerns of the common people in that area. Their understanding of ground reality was evident in the manner they showcased what was specific and peculiar to their area. The common demands of interrupted power supply, availability of potable drinking water and usable roads were effectively articulated by the youth.

It was heartening to note that two thirds of the young people were very proud to call themselves Kannadigas. Another three of every ten were proud to say that they were Kannadigas. Over ninety four percent of the young respondents in the state were proud of the Kannadiga identity. It must be stressed that even those who did not speak Kannada as their mother tongue or ha come into the state from outside, asserted the Kannadiga identity. This reflects the mood on th emotional issue among young people and is positive sign of integration among the your people in the state.



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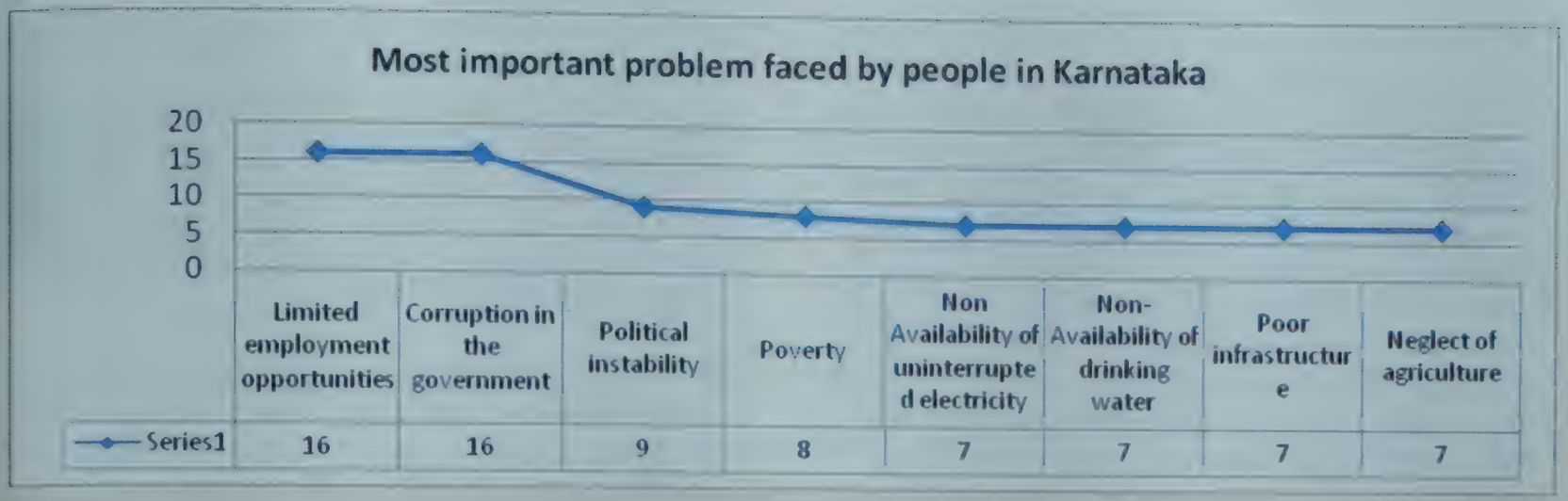
Problems faced by people in the State

We asked young people what they thought was the biggest problem that people faced in the state. This was an open ended question and the response of those interviewed was recorded exactly and then coded and classified.



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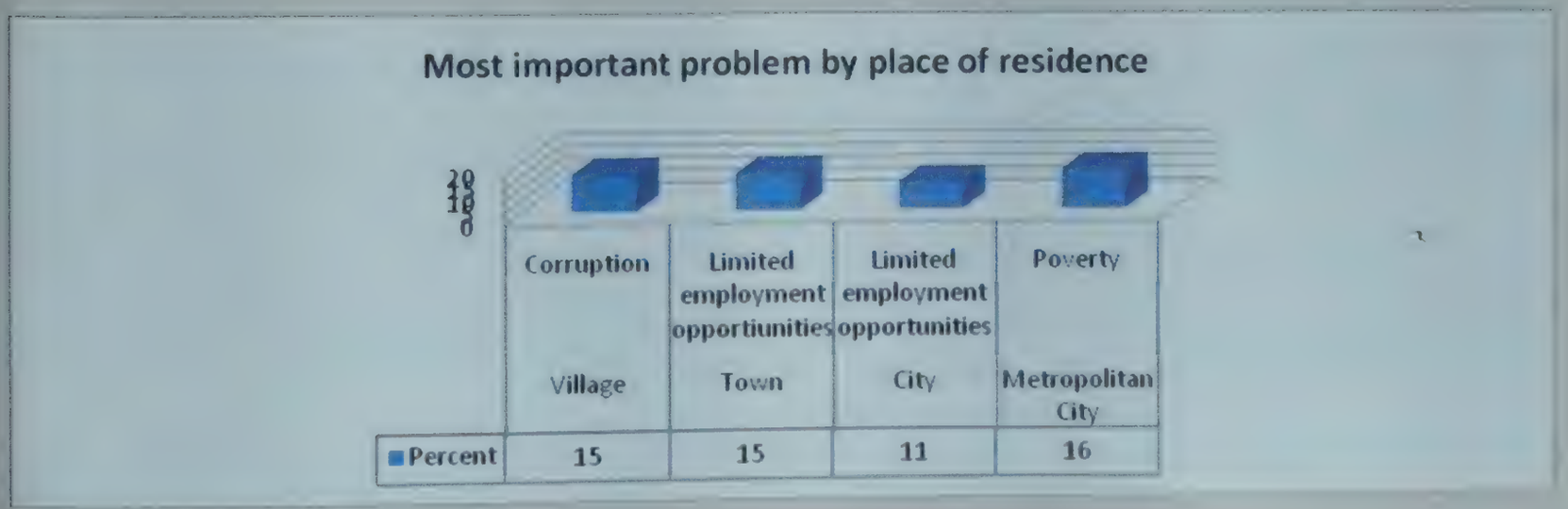
The two problems mentioned most often by young people was the limited employment opportunities and the corruption in government. Each of these challenges was mentioned by one sixth of the respondents. Taken together one-third of the respondents mentioned these two problems. Concern about the employment opportunities among youth people is often a legitimate challenge as many of them are often worried about their own future professional prospects. The frequent reference to corruption in government reflects the attitude of young people towards power and authority and its misuse. The unhappiness among the youth on the levels of corruption and their frustration with the limited opportunities for employment are clear indicators of the mood of young people and their expectations from the system

In villages, young respondents gave the maximum emphasis on corruption as one of the biggest problems in the state. In towns and cities (other than Bengaluru), limited employment opportunities was stressed as the most important problem. In Bengaluru, poverty was mentioned as the most serious challenge facing the people in the state.



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On the question of the most important problem facing the people in the state, young people in Karnataka responded to this question with their immediate surroundings and their very own life experience in mind. Given the frequent moments of encounter with the state, many young people highlighted the cancer of corruption. Given the hopes and aspirations they nurtured for the future, quite a few were concerned about the limited employment opportunities and wondered whether their full potential would be allowed to blossom. Having experienced poverty or witnessed it in the neighbourhood, young people also mentioned poverty as the biggest challenge. The youth very effectively mirrored popular concerns and challenges when voicing their opinion on what was the most important problem facing people in the state.

Awareness about Government Programmes

What is the level of awareness among young people about key government programmes? How many of them/ or their families actually benefit from these programmes? A survey of this nature could ask only a limited set of questions on government schemes and their effect on common people. As part of the survey, respondents were asked about three important government schemes that were carefully selected. The three were: a) Bhgayalakshmi scheme; b) Sandhya Yojane and c) Aarogya Kavacha. They were asked two questions, one whether they had heard about the scheme and secondly whether they or their family members had benefitted from the same.

Eighty percent of the respondents had heard about the Bhagyalakshmi scheme. Young people in town seemed to be more aware of the scheme as compared to those in villages. Among those who had heard of the scheme, one fourth state that they or their families had benefitted from th same. Here again, the beneficiaries were in large numbers in the small towns. The benefit seeme to have been evenly spread across differen Socio-economic groups (SES). The Forwar Castes were the ones to report having benefitte from the scheme the least.

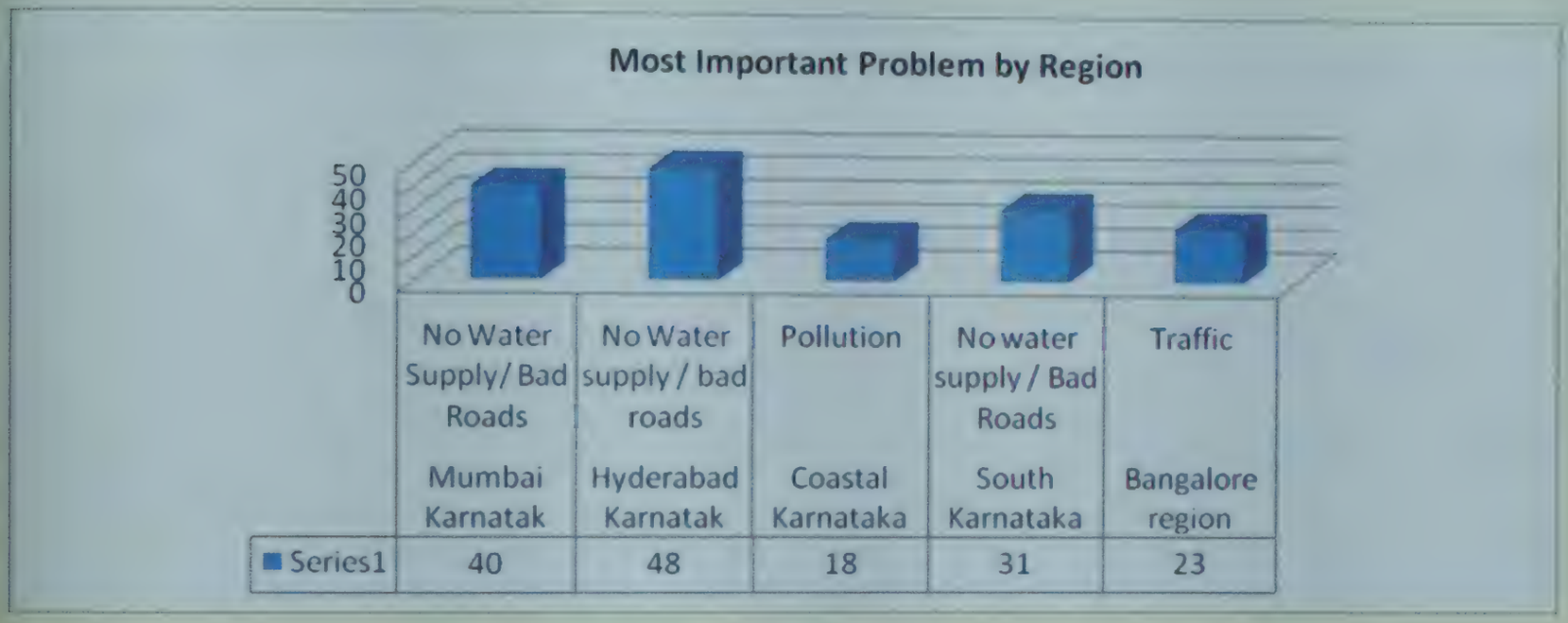
Three fourths of the respondents had heard of th Arogya Kavacha scheme. Those in small town and cities seem to have heard of it more tha those living in villages and Bengaluru. The Lowe SES and Middle Class had heard of the schem more than the Very Low and High among the SES Among those who had heard about the scheme two of every ten had benefitted from the same o their family had benefited from it.

Two thirds of the respondents had heard about the Sandhya Yojane. Here too those in the sma towns had heard about the scheme more tha others. Those among the Low and Middle SES seemed to be more aware of the scheme than the Very Low and High SES. Among those who had heard about the scheme, two of every ten had directly benefitted from the scheme or someone from the family had gained from this scheme. The beneficiaries were mostly in the villages and sma towns. Dalit and Tribal youth and their families seem to have benefitted more from the scheme than those in the OBCs and Forward castes.

It is clear that the level of awareness about the three schemes is reasonably high. The number o those whose families have benefitted from the same continue to be limited. The penetration o the schemes seems to be uneven with more in small towns benefitting from it as compared those in the villages.

Problems within Regions

For the purpose of analysis Karnataka, is viewed from the lense of six distinct regions: a) Hyderabad-Karnatak region (which was part of the Kingdom of the Nizam of Hyderabad); b) Mumbai-Karnatak region (what was part of the Bombay presidency of the British); c) Coastal Karnataka; d) Central Karnataka; e) South Karnataka (erstwhile Princely state of Mysore save the Bengaluru region) and f) Bengaluru (city and rural). It has often been asserted, that the challenges faced by the people in each of these regions, is vastly different. The survey specifically asked respondents about the problems that people in their region faced (they were told the name of the region that they lived in).



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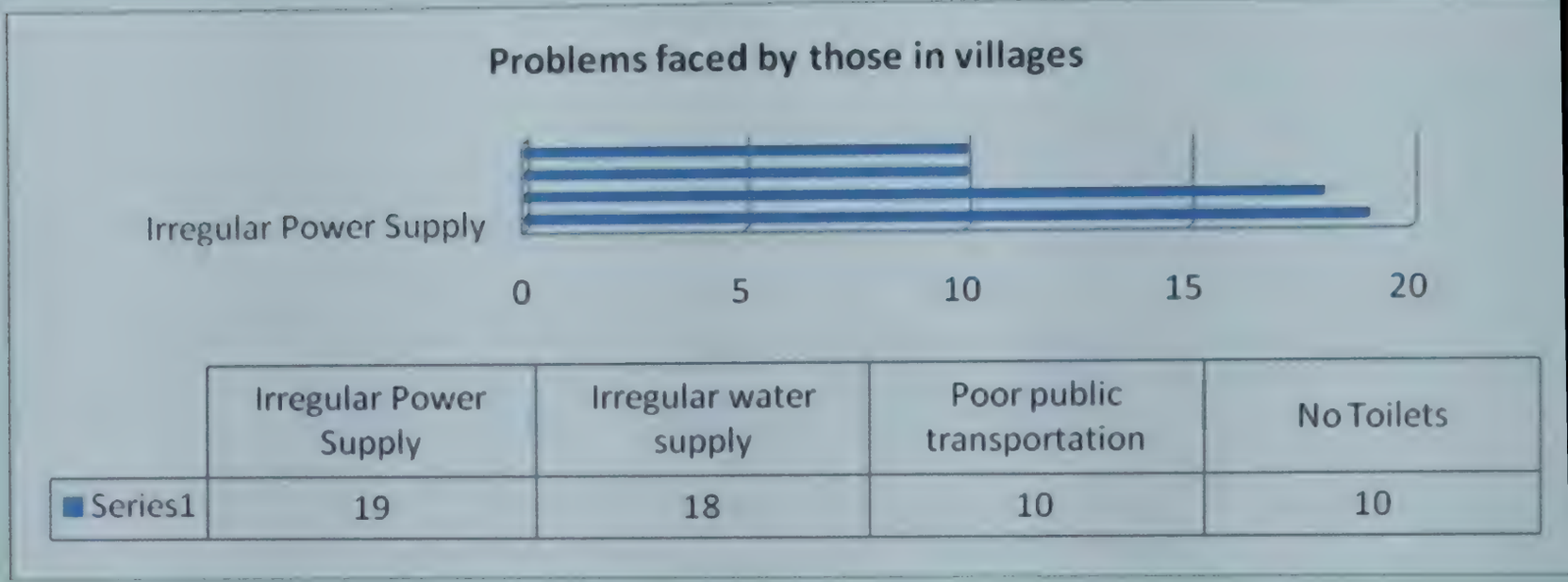
In the Hyderabad Karnatak and Mumbai Karnatak regions, the most serious problem that the people in the region faced was identified as irregular water supply and poor condition of roads. In Hyderabad-Karnatak region, close to half the young respondents mentioned this as the most serious problem. In Mumbai-Karnatak close to four of every ten respondents identified the most serious problem faced in the region as the above. One third of the respondents in South Karnataka too identified bad condition of roads and irregular water supply as the main problem of the region. In Bengaluru, close to one-fourth of the young respondents spoke of traffic congestion as the most serious challenge in the region. In coastal Karnataka close to two in every ten respondents felt that pollution was the biggest problem.

Youth voiced the flavor of their region while voicing the concerns of the people in that area. Their understanding of ground reality was evident in the manner they showcased what was specific and peculiar to their area. The common demands of interrupted power supply, availability of potable drinking water and usable roads were effectively articulated by the youth.

Challenges in Urban and Rural Areas

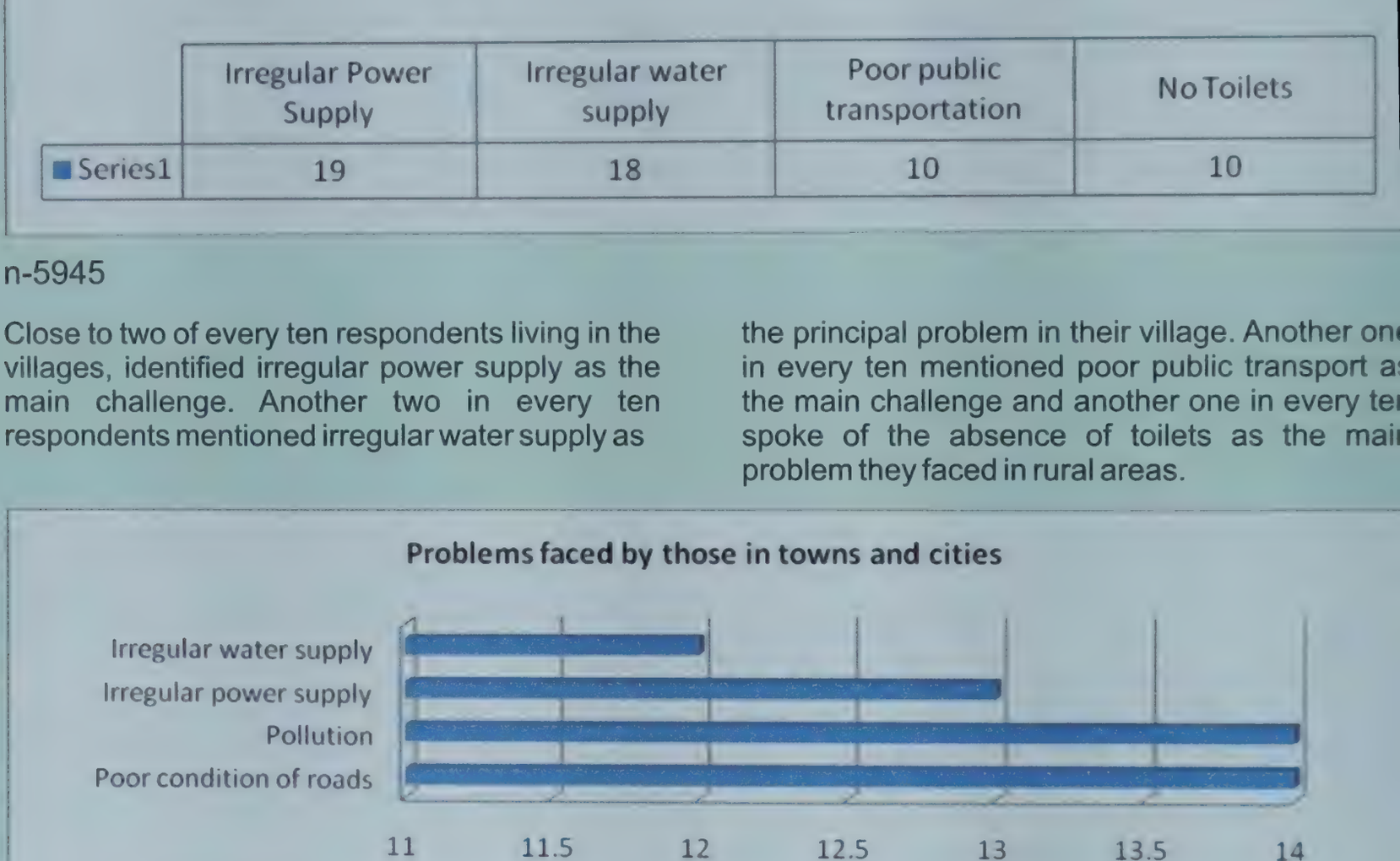
Depending on whether the respondents resided in an urban or rural area, they were asked to identify the main problem they faced in their area (urban or rural). There is a clear difference in what wa stated by those living in villages and those residir in towns and cities.



	Irregular Power Supply	Irregular water supply	Poor public transportation	No Toilets
Series1	19	18	10	10

n-5945

Close to two of every ten respondents living in the villages, identified irregular power supply as the main challenge. Another two in every ten respondents mentioned irregular water supply as the principal problem in their village. Another one in every ten mentioned poor public transport as the main challenge and another one in every ten spoke of the absence of toilets as the main problem they faced in rural areas.



	Poor condition of roads	Pollution	Irregular power supply	Irregular water supply
Series1	14	14	13	12

n-3129

Urban residents highlighted a different set of issues. One fourth of the respondents identified either irregular water supply or irregular power supply as the biggest challenge of urban residents in the state. Close to one sixth of the respondents mentioned poor condition of the roads as the biggest challenge in urban areas. Another one sixth highlighted pollution as the most pressing problem of urban Karnataka.

Here again, young people in rural and urban areas reflected the mood of the people in the area that they lived while highlighting their problems. As this was an open ended question they were not offered a battery of options and their own reflections were recorded, classified and coded.

SUMMARY

FAMILY FRIENDS AND BEYOND

1. The Family as an institution continues to be central to the life of the youth in Karnataka Across regions, in all social groups, in diverse economic circumstances, youth continue t endorse the centrality of the family.

2. The element of 'change' is seen in the attitude of young people in the state, when the favour bringing up their children in a manner different from how they were brought up.

3. Young people in the state endorsed the democratic essence of decision making on matter concerning their lives. While being an integral part of the decision making process, the acknowledge the role and influence of their parents also. This acknowledgment is mad even by youth who are employed and have started their own families.

4. Parental influence in the life of the youth is seen in the assertion by young people tha parents have the strongest influence over them followed by their siblings. Parenta influence decreases as we move from a village to an urban area and correspondingl sibling influence increases.

5. Young people tend to trust their friends most followed by relatives and teachers. The peopl that young people trust is directly linked to the socialization process a young perso experiences. If those belonging to other castes and religions are low on trust it is more likel because of the limited opportunities for interaction with them.

6. A changing reality across the state is that young people interact much more with those fro the opposite gender. This is today increasingly accepted and more the social norm in town and villages.

7. Young people in the state did report to experience discrimination. The most commonly fel form of discrimination was on economic grounds. Caste based discrimination was also mentioned, especially by Dalit and Tribal youth. Young women did make the point tha gender based discrimination was also encountered by them. Religion was not a majo factor of discrimination and this was endorsed by youth from minority religious groups.

HOPE AND ASPIRATIONS – TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF YOUTH

8. A new generation of young Kannadigas had interesting priorities and aspirations. High education was an important priority for youth. Those who already had access to highe education did not see it as a major priority.... Those who had been denied access saw i high on their priority list. Their aspirations indicate that they are aligned with the vision o making Karnataka a knowledge society.

9. Securing basic amenities was yet another priority for young people. This aspiration cu across all social groups and variables.

10. Youth also stressed on the fact that society must give the younger generation more responsibility. This both represents the aspiration of a new generation as also their frustration of not being provided with the opportunities that they believe that they deserve.

11. The competitive spirit among youth was very much on display when young people asserted that they would like to achieve more than others. Young people in the state were more aware and confident about their capabilities. Urban youth and those with access to higher education appeared to internalize that competitive spirit much more than others.

12. The materialistic instinct among young people was clearly on display when they asserted that making money was important to be happy.

13. The dichotomy between individual autonomy and being part of a group identity continued as a dilemma for most young people. This was evident when they conceded that they were not always in control of what happened in their lives and they had to often do things which were not right. Young people in metropolitan Bengaluru seemed more caught up in this dilemma as compared to those in smaller towns and villages.

14. The highest anxiety among young people was linked to their career and job prospects. This anxiety was more visible among the rural youth and young people from among the dalits and tribals.

LIFESTYLE CHOICES OF THE YOUNG

15. The most common free time activity of young people was watching movies and going out with friends. The habit of reading books and magazines was not very common among youth in Bengaluru. In towns and small cities, the habit of reading was still very much in evidence among young people.

16. Young people were very keen to dress up in the latest style. A caveat needs to be added at this stage. This was more a reflection of an aspiration and not necessarily something they were able to practice.

POLITICS, ECONOMY AND GOVERNANCE

17. When asked about the one things that they would like to change, some favoured strategies to reduce poverty and inequality. They also expressed their frustration about the corruption and mal-administration and wished to reform the same.

18. Did young people believe that government takes care of the interests of all? Close to two thirds of young people in the state felt that the government takes care of the interests of some only or none at all. Those who said some generally identified them as the rich people or those close to the ruling party.

19. Most youth favoured the current policy of reservations in higher education. The upper castes and those in Bengaluru were more likely to oppose reservations as compared to others.

20. Young people from newly empowered social groups and the disadvantaged sections we increasingly frustrated with the injustice that the system meted out to them. They oft favoured stronger and more aggressive means of expressing their dissent as the on means of securing social justice.

EMPOLYMENT OPPORTUNITIES: VISION AND EXPECTATION

1. Young people in the state still favour a government job over working for the private secto Those in small towns and cities (save Bengaluru) were more enamoured of governmen jobs than others.

2. The parental educational attainment did influence the employment choice of young people While the father's education level did influence the preference for government or privat jobs, the mother's being educated influenced the young people even more in their choice o working for the government or the private sector.

3. In spite of the influence of globalization, young people prefer to remain within the stat rather than venturing out to other parts of the country and beyond.

A NEW GENERATION'S VISION FOR KARNATAKA

4. It was heartening to note that an overwhelmingly high percentage of young people in th State were proud to call themselves Kannadigas.

5. When asked what was the biggest challenge facing the state, they highlighted limite employment opportunities and the rampant corruption. Young people being worried abou their employment prospects, is a natural expectation and the idealism among young peopl could be responsible for their frowning on maladministration and corruption.

6. There was a reasonable degree of awareness of select government programmes. Amon the respondents (and their families) there were not too many respondents who stated tha they were the beneficiaries of these programmes. The distribution of the benefits seeme uneven and did not seem to have penetrated rural Karnataka.

7. Every region in the state had its distinct problems and these were voiced quiet assertivel by the young respondents. They rightly identified what was the biggest challenge in thei region. The challenges faced by urban Karnataka were very different from the ones face by those in rural Karnataka. Respondents were sensitive to the same and hoped that th government too would respond with the same degree of sensitivity.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Flowing from the conclusions of the Youth Survey, the Study wishes to put forward a few policy recommendations. It is hoped that these recommendations would help all stake holders who are actively involved in promoting the welfare and wellbeing of the state, to frame policy initiatives.

1. Karnataka prides itself as being in the forefront of creating a 'knowledge society', The young people in the state share this vision and are committed to taking this forward. It would be useful if the state harnesses the knowledge pool and resource available in the state to create a robust, engaged and vibrant knowledge society.

2. The study clearly shows that the family continues to be an important social institution in the lives of young people. It would be useful for government to target policies and programmes which aim at 'family welfare' rather than mere 'individual well-being'.

3. The new generation is brimming with ideas and has heightened expectations from the state. There is a negative perception on the role of the government/state among young people. There appears to be a lack of 'engagement' with public life among the youth. It is vital that the government channelize the unbounded energy of the new generation and harness their potential for the well- being of the state. The state needs to strategize to involve the younger generation and sensitize them to the priorities of the government and ensure that those priorities are aligned to the `world of the youth`

4. Given the vital role and influence that parents play in the life of young people (especially in their formative years), it is important that educational institutions partner with parents in facilitating a conducive environment for the holistic development of the new generation. Partnering with parents is vital. More often than not educational institutions (both private and government) provide limits space and opportunities for parents to partner in the process of creating a knowledge society. This needs to be immediately remedied.

5. The study unequivocally endorses the fact that the mother has a critical role the play in the shaping of the attitudes and aspirations of her children. The education of the girl child must be pursued with renewed vigour.

6. The towns and cities appear to be at the cusp of social empowerment, economic transformation and political awakening. It is vital that policy makers focus on these emerging urban centres. Given the vision, aspirations and dreams of young people in the emerging urban areas, opportunities to channelize the same need to be developed and sustained by policy makers.

7. There needs to be a serious expansion of opportunities and capacities across rural Karnataka. Young people in rural areas are often frustrated with the lack of opportunities and avenues. Information kiosks which provide the latest information with state of the art facilities need to be made available for young people.

8. In rural and the newly emerging urban Karnataka there need to be more opportunities for interaction among young people across caste group and religions. The survey noticed that there was limited interaction among young people across caste and religious groups. This is more on account of lack of opportunities for such interaction rather than an inherent desire not to interact. Such opportunities would also in the long run, facilitate greater harmony between social groups in society.

9. The educational system needs to be provide greater opportunities for young people to be involved in social work. While youth have expressed a desire to be involved in social activity they were constrained by the lack of institutional opportunities for the same.

10. Most young people in the state are caught up in a dilemma of how best to maintain their individual autonomy even while becoming part of a group identity. They are often unsure as to whether they are unconsciously on account of a range of pressures surrendering their individual space to conform to group norms. It would be useful if the younger generation is exposed to life skills training. This would help them make meaningful choices and assert their individuality even as they conform to larger social/group norms.

11. Young people feel that they are willing to take on responsibilities but have limited opportunities for the same. Policy makers could strategize on providing institutional platforms at multiple levels for youth to get engaged in productive work and thus demonstrate their social skills and sense of commitment, belonging and responsibility. This would help them take greater ownership for the system.

12. Governance is today about access. Young people are increasingly coming to believe that they (and ordinary citizens) have limited access to the state. They also see limited opportunities for participating in the process of decision making at multiple levels. In order to prevent an 'exitism' from public life, the government needs to ensure the accessibility of the instrumentalities of the state, especially for the socially and economically underprivileged.

13. For young people from the newly empowered social groups and the socially and economically disadvantaged sections, the issues of social justice remain high on their agenda. They are increasingly coming to believe that the political/state process is not always sensitive to their just expectations. This has often encouraged a recourse to violence, agitation and the use of force. It may be useful for the state to ensure that voices of these disadvantaged groups are heard and given adequate attention.

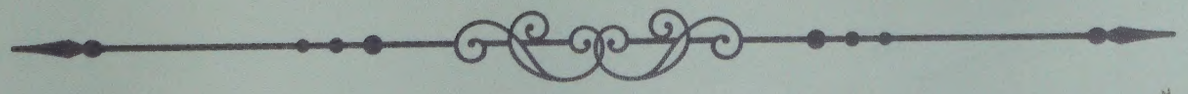
14. There is an increased sensitivity in the younger generation to the need for the policy of reservations. The disenchantment is not with the philosophy of reservations but often with its practice. It would be useful for policy makers to develop awareness programmes for all sections of the society on the need for reservations for socially/economically disadvantaged groups and also ensure fairness in the implementation of these policies.

15. The young people in the state are proud of their Kannadiga identity and the same must be cashed in upon by policy makers in the state by helping young people strengthen that identity.

16. With employment opportunities being a major area of anxiety for young people, the state needs to partner with the private sector and expand the pool of employment opportunities. It was this context that the need for life skills programmes for young people across the state was stressed. This would help build a positive self-image and enhance the skill sets of young people.

17. The government has a wide range of welfare programmes. The impact of three such programmes was tapped by the study. It is clear that these programmes are not fully reaching out to the target population it was meant for. This would defeat the very purpose of the programme.

18. Young people in the state are increasingly being convinced that the state government has not designed imaginative programmes targeted at young people. This could also be a result of the fact that the existing programmes of the government have not been publicized among the potential beneficiaries in an imaginative way.



The first government-funded external study on the perceptions, aspirations, attitudes a
Mathang Seshagiri reports what the youth think, why they think the way they do

YOUNG AND ANGRY, THEY'RE NO GANDHIANS

ambitious and outspoken, youth in Karnataka want to be the change they want to see. And to bring in this change, many young people seemed to think that violence alone can help them achieve their legitimate goals. Close the youth strongly endorsed the view that everyone should have the right to express their opinion, even authority or of a different view. In Bangalore, close of 10 youth endorsed this view. Approval of strikes demonstrations, even if they disrupted public order, reported by six of every 10 youth.

anger could stem from the feeling that the government takes care of the interest of only some people, at all, as close to two-third of the youth in the lieve. Those who said "some", generally identified as rich people or close to the ruling party. Just the youth believe that the government takes care sts of all. Among the dalit youth, close to four

THE WORLD IS THEIRS: Assured and determined, today's youth have an opinion on most issu

the new generation in the state.
The survey was conducted in 150 assembly constituencies. Nearly 9,000 youth in the group were part of the survey. The spread across different status, occupa

ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದಿಂದ ಬೇಸತ್ತ ಯುವಜನಾಂಗ

ಸುದ್ದಿಮೋಕ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಕಾರ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಯುವ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಹೊಂಗ ಳಿಗೆ ತಣ್ಣೀರು ಎರಚುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೈತಪ್ಪಿ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಕಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಆತಂಕ ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶೇ. 60 ರಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಭದ್ರತೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರಿ ಯೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಡಾ.ಕೆ. ಕಸ್ತೂರಿರಂಗನ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಯೋಗವು ನಡೆಯ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ದ ಸಹಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಾಂಶ.

ವ ಜನರ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಗುರಿ, ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು 150 ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿಯಿಂದ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್‌ವರೆಗೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆದಿತ್ತು. 34 ವರ್ಷದ ಒಳಗಿನವರನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನಗರ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗವೆಂದು ವಿಭಾಗ ಳಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಕ್ಷೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಮೂರರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನೇ ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ರು ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದಿಂದ ಹತಾಶ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಲುಪಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇಶದ ಯುವಕಿಯರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಯುವಕರಿಗಿಂತ ಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವುಳ್ಳವರು. 10 ರಲ್ಲಿ 9 ಮಂದಿ ಾಗಿದ್ದಕ್ಷೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಖಾಸಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಪುಲ ದ್ದರೂ, 10ರಲ್ಲಿ 6 ಜನ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ು ಅಸ್ಥಿರತೆ

ು ಅಸ್ಥಿರತೆ ಹಲವು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ದಿಂದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗು ತ್ತಿದೆ ೂರರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶೇ.15 ರಷ್ಟು ಯುವಕರು ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ದೊಡ್ಡ

ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಯೋ

- 10 ರಲ್ಲಿ 9 ಮಂದಿಗೆ ಕ
- 10 ರಲ್ಲಿ 7 ಮಂದಿಗೆ ಹ
- ಶೇ.60 ಮಂದಿ ಪೋಷ
- ಶೇ. 60 ಮಂದಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾ
- ಶೇ.7 ಮಂದಿ ಸ್ವಂತ ನಿಧಾ

ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶೇ.13 ಮಂದಿಗೆ ಸ್ವ ಮನಸ್ಸಿದೆ. ಶೇ. 24 ಜನ ಖಾ ಕಾಣಬಯಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಂದಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅರಿಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು 10ರಲ್ಲಿ 6 ಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂತಹ ಹೊಣೆಗಾ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಫರ್ಮಗಳ, ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಹಕ್ಕ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶೇ. 37ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ತೋರುತ್ತಾ

ಪೋಷಕರ ಪಾತ್ರ

ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಶೇ.60ರಷ್ಟು ಯು ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ, ಶೇ.6ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಎ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶೇ. 77 ರಷ್ಟು ಯು ಮೇಲೆ ಅಪಾರ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಹುಡುಗ/ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು ಬಿ ಓದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆಯಲು ಇಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 10ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ ಚಾಸ್ತಿಯಿದ್ದರೂ, ನಗರಿಗರು ಈ ಮನರಂಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆಯಬಯಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Young, competitiv

First-ever state-backed study on aspirations and expectations of the youth in Karnataka reveals a high degree of anxiety among them, who strongly feel the need to achieve more than others and believe money could buy t

SURVEY FINDINGS

MONEY IS IMPORTANT TO REMAIN HAPPY: VARIATION ACCORDING TO LOCATION

LOCATION	STRONGLY AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE
BANGALORE	10	80	8	2
TOWN/SMALL CITY	11	42	29	18
VILLAGE	20	44	18	18

UPBRINGING
Not at all strict 29%
Very strict 25%
Not so strict 46%

WHO TAKES DECISIONS?
I decide everything 6%
Parents and I discuss and decide 63%
Parents decide everything 31%

WHO INFLUENCE THEM?
Parents 60%
Siblings 14%

It is important to achieve more than others **94%**

I achieve my goals and plans for success **78%**

Most decisions about my life taken by others **62%**

One often has to do things that are not right **58%**

I can't change most things that disturb me **45%**

I often feel lonely **39%**

ONE CHANGE PEOPLE WOULD LIKE TO SEE

Reduce poverty and inequality **30%**
Reduce corruption **21%**
Compulsory education **12%**
Improve status of women **8%**
Ensure employment **7%**

THE MAIN CAUSES OF INSECURITIES/ANXIETIES

CAREER **69%**
ROAD ACCIDENTS **56%**
PERSONAL HEALTH **55%**

Six of every 10 youth interviewed had a great deal of trust in the central government

PEOPLE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO STRIKE AND DEMONSTRATE IF THEY ENDANGER PUBLIC ORDER
STRONGLY AGREE-14 ‡SOMEWHAT AGREE-25 ‡SOMEWHAT DISAGREE-38 ‡STRONGLY DISAGREE-25

JOB PREFERENCE
Government job 60%
Private sector job 24%
Own business 13%
NGO 3%

MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACED BY PEOPLE IN STATE
Limited employment opportunities 18%

EDUCATION PROFILE
Studying in school 35%
Studying in college 18%

AUTONOMY INDEX
Merge in the largest group

MOVIE BINGE: They would rather spend three hours on th cinematic delight than leaf through books and news ma

Urban brat pac small rat

ABOUT KARNATAKA JNANA AAYOGA-

Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (Karnataka Knowledge Commission) is constituted in September 2008 under the Chairmanship of renowned space scientist Dr. K.Kasturirangan, who is also a Member of Planning Commission, Government of India.

The mandate of the Commission is to transform Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society. To accomplish the stated mandate, the following Terms of Reference were evolved:

- Build excellence in the educational system
- Promote creation of knowledge
- Imporve the leadership and management of educational and knowledge institutions
- Promote knowledge applications
- Making government an effective service provider
- Promote inter-sectoral interaction.

From 2008 to till date, the Commission has submitted sixty Recommendations to Honourable Chief Minister for implementation. Of these eleven Recommendations have been converted into projects and have been implemented in collaboration with the various departments. During its three years term, six Research Studies were commissioned, of which two were first of the kind mega studies. Besides these, twenty-seven Recommendations are under the active consideration of the respective Departments for implementation. Launch of Jnana Fellowship Scheme in June 2011, in collaboration with Department of Higher Education is one of the flagship initiatives of the Jnana Aayoga.

To know more about the constitution and work of the Karnataka Jnana Aayoga please visit our website: **www.jnanaayoga.in**

If you wish to contact or write to us, kindly note the address-

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